United Nations A/64/491 S/2009/533

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 October 2009

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Sixty-fourth session**
Agenda items 14 and 18

**Security Council**
**Sixty-fourth year**

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development**

**The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**

## Letter dated 12 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to draw your attention to the statement made on 28 September 2009 by Mr. Edward Nalbandian, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, at the general debate of the sixty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly. This statement is illustrative as to the blatant distortion of facts and consistent disrespect by Armenia, which bears primary responsibility for unleashing the war of aggression against Azerbaijan, of the Charter of the United Nations and fundamental principles of international law.

Whereas it has been internationally recognized that the occupation by force of the Nagorny Karabakh region and adjacent areas of Azerbaijan and ethnic cleansing of the captured territories constitute a flagrant breach by the Republic of Armenia of its obligations under international law, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia expresses concern as to the "militaristic aspirations of some States", blames Azerbaijan for misinterpretation of the essence of "the Nagorno Karabakh problem" and other invented wrongdoings.

Thus, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia accuses Azerbaijan of the alleged use of mercenaries who were closely linked to terrorist organizations, while it is a matter of fact that as a result of terrorist acts against Azerbaijan carried out since the late 1980s by the Armenian side, over 2,000 citizens of Azerbaijan have been killed, the majority of them women, the elderly and children (for more information, see United Nations documents A/C.6/50/4 and A/C.6/51/5). Furthermore, there are unquestionable facts testifying about the active use by Armenia of mercenaries to attack Azerbaijan (for more information, see the note by the Secretary-General entitled "Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human

09-55831 (E) 151009

Please recycle

rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination", document A/49/362, paras. 69-72).

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia refers to the commitment of the parties to the peaceful settlement of the conflict through negotiations and considers "totally unacceptable when the threats to resolve the conflicts through military means are made at the highest level". However, he omits recalling that Armenia neglected without any hesitation one of its basic obligations under the Charter of the United Nations — to settle international disputes by peaceful means.

It is curious that while listing in his statement a number of documents as allegedly reflecting "a serious basis" for the settlement of the conflict, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia passes over in silence the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, which are the most authoritative rulings on the problem, as well as other important documents adopted by international organizations, such as a statement by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe at the OSCE Lisbon Summit of 1996, supported by all OSCE participating States except Armenia, and resolution 1416 (2005) adopted on 25 January 2005 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

By disregarding the resolutions adopted by the principal organs of the United Nations, with which the primary responsibility for maintenance of international peace and security lies, and by misinterpreting the essence of other relevant documents on the conflict, Armenia clearly demonstrates who is actually pursuing militaristic aspirations.

The statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia has not become an exception from usual speculations and misinterpretations by Armenian officials as to the interrelationship between the legal norm of the territorial integrity of States and the principle of self-determination in international law and alleged application of the latter in the context of ongoing efforts towards the resolution of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

It must be clarified in this regard that, contrary to the approach of the Armenian side based on attempts to legalize the results of the use of force and ethnic cleansing, the principle of self-determination represents a legitimate process carried out in accordance with international and domestic law within precisely identified limits. This principle exists in reality as a rule of international law and as such provides for the independence of colonial territories and for the participation of peoples in the governance of their States within the territorial framework of such States. Besides, this principle also has an application in the case of foreign occupations and acts to sustain the integrity of existing States. It is generally accepted that the principle of self-determination cannot be interpreted to include a right in international law of non-consensual secession (outside of the colonial context).

The critical factor in addressing the issue of self-determination with regard to the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan is that all actions aimed at tearing away a part of the territory of Azerbaijan were unlawful and constituted a violation of fundamental norm of respect for the territorial integrity of States, as well as a violation of other relevant international legal principles, such as a rule prohibiting the use of force and the acquisition of territory. In other words, Armenia's claims as

to the application of the principle of self-determination are contrary to and unsustainable in international law.

In an attempt to support his government's unconvincing arguments, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia asserts that "if self-determination was inferior to territorial integrity there would have been only 52 Member States in the United Nations, instead of 192 present". These words sound as a gross insult to all Member States that achieved their independence through legitimate means. The Armenian side must be aware that since 1945 no State which has been created by the unlawful use of force and ethnic cleansing has been admitted to the United Nations. In contrast to this undisputed reality, Armenia used the military force to occupy the territory of Azerbaijan and to establish on it the ethnically constructed subordinate separatist entity, which survives by virtue of Armenia's military and other support and which the world refused to recognize.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia believes that "the parties should commit to refrain from steps that could hamper dialogue and the peace process". The only misconception in these words is that their author should address them to his own government, so that the right thoughts could have been supported by deeds.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/64/492 S/2009/536

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 October 2009
English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly**
**Sixty-fourth session**
Agenda item 15
**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-fourth year**

## Identical letters dated 13 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed from 15 to 21 September 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-55974 (E) 151009 151009

Please recycle

## Annex to the identical letters dated 13 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 15 to 21 September 2009

### Air violations

On 15 September 2009:

- Between 0745 and 1510 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah, flew north as far as Nabatiyah and circled over the South. It then flew towards the Bekaa and circled between Baalbek and Riyaq before flying south and leaving over Alma al-Sha'b;

- Between 0800 and 1710 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Alma al-Sha'b, flew north as far as Jazzin and circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh;

- Eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace as follows:

  - At 1020 hours, two warplanes entered over Aytarun and flew north as far as Beirut;

  - At 1022 hours, a further two warplanes entered over Aytarun and flew north as far as Beirut;

    All four warplanes circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

  - At 1025 hours, two warplanes entered over Kafr Killa and flew north as far as Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over the sea off Tripoli, flying towards Turkey;

  - At 1150 hours, two warplanes entered over the sea off Beirut and flew south-east. They left at 1157 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

On 16 September 2009:

- Between 0700 and 1740 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Alma al-Sha'b, flew north as far as Jazzin and circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving over Naqurah;

- Between 0850 and 1055 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Aytarun and flew north as far as Tripoli. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over Kafr Killa;

- At 2314 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka and flying east. They circled over the regions of Baalbek, Hirmil and the North before leaving at 0035 hours on 17 September 2009 over the sea off Naqurah.

On 17 September 2009:

- Between 0730 and 1530 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh;

- Between 1930 and 2045 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over the sea to the west of Shikka and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over the sea to the west of Naqurah;

- Between 2130 and 2300 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over the sea to the west of Juniyah and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over Naqurah.

On 18 September 2009, between 0705 and 1920 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Rumaysh, flew north and circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b.

**Sea violations**

On 15 September 2009:

- At 2110 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position at Ra's Naqurah, encroached some 50 metres on Lebanese territorial waters, directing some 25 bursts of medium-weapon gunfire towards a Lebanese fishing boat.

- At 2110 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat encroached some 300 metres on Lebanese territorial waters, directing a searchlight for five seconds towards a Lebanese fishing boat in the region of buoy No. 4;

- At approximately 2137 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat encroached some 20 metres on Lebanese territorial waters, directing some eight bursts of medium-weapon gunfire towards buoy No. 3.

On 17 September 2009, at 2203 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position at Ra's Naqurah, encroached some 200 metres on Lebanese territorial waters, directing a searchlight for five seconds towards a Lebanese fishing boat to the north of buoy No. 3.

On 18 September 2009, at 0426 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat encroached some 1 kilometre on Lebanese territorial waters, directing a searchlight for nine seconds towards the north of buoy No. 2.

On 19 September 2009, at 1935 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat encroached some 200 metres on Lebanese territorial waters, directing a searchlight towards a Lebanese fishing boat to the north of buoy No. 3. It did so again, for 30 seconds, at 1942 hours.

**Acts of aggression in the field**

On 16 September 2009:

- At 1000 hours, within the occupied Palestinian territories opposite Kafr Killa-Fatima gate, two members of an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer 2 jeep directed, in passing, offensive finger gestures towards a Lebanese Army corporal who was supervising a road block near the Fatima gate position;

– At 1820 hours, within the occupied Palestinian territories opposite Kafr Killa-Fatima gate, two members of an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer 3 jeep directed, in passing, offensive finger gestures towards a Lebanese Army corporal who was on sentry duty at the aforementioned gate.

On 19 September 2009, at 2005 hours, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer 2 jeep halted opposite the Fatima gate and its members directed verbal abuse at soldiers at the Lebanese Army position.

On 21 September 2009, at 2239 hours, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer 2 jeep approached from a position east of Markaba. It halted at the Markaba position junction and directed searchlights towards Lebanese territory for 30 seconds before moving off in the direction of the Hula position.



09-55074

United Nations A/64/492* S/2009/536*

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
16 October 2009
English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly**
**Sixty-fourth session**
Agenda item 15
**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-fourth year**

## Identical letters dated 13 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed from 15 to 21 September 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

09-55974* (E) 151009 161009

Please recycle

## Annex to the identical letters dated 13 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 15 to 21 September 2009

### Air violations

On 15 September 2009:

- Between 0745 and 1510 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah, flew north as far as Nabatiyah and circled over the South. It then flew towards the Bekaa and circled between Baalbek and Riyaq before flying south and leaving over Alma al-Sha'b;

- Between 0800 and 1710 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Alma al-Sha'b, flew north as far as Jazzin and circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh;

- Eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace as follows:

  - At 1020 hours, two warplanes entered over Aytarun and flew north as far as Beirut;

  - At 1022 hours, a further two warplanes entered over Aytarun and flew north as far as Beirut;

    All four warplanes circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

  - At 1025 hours, two warplanes entered over Kafr Killa and flew north as far as Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over the sea off Tripoli, flying towards Turkey;

  - At 1150 hours, two warplanes entered over the sea off Beirut and flew south-east. They left at 1157 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

On 16 September 2009:

- Between 0700 and 1740 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Alma al-Sha'b, flew north as far as Jazzin and circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving over Naqurah;

- Between 0850 and 1055 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Aytarun and flew north as far as Tripoli. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over Kafr Killa;

- At 2314 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka and flying east. They circled over the regions of Baalbek, Hirmil and the North before leaving at 0035 hours on 17 September 2009 over the sea off Naqurah.

On 17 September 2009:

- Between 0730 and 1530 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh;

- Between 1930 and 2045 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over the sea to the west of Shikka and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over the sea to the west of Naqurah;

- Between 2130 and 2300 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over the sea to the west of Juniyah and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over Naqurah.

On 18 September 2009, between 0705 and 1920 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Rumaysh, flew north and circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b.

**Sea violations**

On 15 september 2009:

- At 2110 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position at Ra's Naqurah, encroached some 50 metres on Lebanese territorial waters, directing some 25 bursts of medium-weapon gunfire towards a Lebanese fishing boat;

- At 2110 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat encroached some 300 metres on Lebanese territorial waters, directing a searchlight for five seconds towards a Lebanese fishing boat in the region of buoy No. 4;

- At approximately 2137 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat encroached some 20 metres on Lebanese territorial waters, directing some eight bursts of medium-weapon gunfire towards buoy No. 3.

On 17 September 2009, at 2203 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position at Ra's Naqurah, encroached some 200 metres on Lebanese territorial waters, directing a searchlight for five seconds towards a Lebanese fishing boat to the north of buoy No. 3.

On 18 September 2009, at 0426 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat encroached some 1 kilometre on Lebanese territorial waters, directing a searchlight for nine seconds towards the north of buoy No. 2.

On 19 September 2009, at 1935 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat encroached some 200 metres on Lebanese territorial waters, directing a searchlight towards a Lebanese fishing boat to the north of buoy No. 3. It did so again, for 30 seconds, at 1942 hours.

**Acts of aggression in the field**

On 16 September 2009:

- At 1000 hours, within the occupied Palestinian territories opposite Kafr Killa-Fatima gate, two members of an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer jeeps directed, in passing, offensive finger gestures towards a Lebanese Army corporal who was supervising a road block near the Fatima gate position;

– At 1820 hours, within the occupied Palestinian territories opposite Kafr Killa-Fatima gate, two members of an Israeli enemy patrol comprising three Hummer jeeps directed, in passing, offensive finger gestures towards a Lebanese Army corporal who was on sentry duty at the aforementioned gate.

On 19 September 2009, at 2005 hours, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer jeeps halted opposite the Fatima gate and its members directed verbal abuse at soldiers at the Lebanese Army position.

On 21 September 2009, at 2239 hours, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer jeeps approached from a position east of Markaba. It halted at the Markaba position junction and directed searchlights towards Lebanese territory for 30 seconds before moving off in the direction of the Hula position.

United Nations A/64/493

General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 October 2009

Original: English

**Sixty-fourth session**
Agenda item 110 (b)
**Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: elections of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council**

## Letter dated 15 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In my capacity as Chair of the Group of Western European and Other States for the month of October 2009, I have the honour to bring to your attention the endorsement of candidates of the Group to the Economic and Social Council for the term 2010-2012 at the elections to be held on 26 October 2009.

The following candidates have been endorsed by the Group of Western European and Other States: Belgium, Canada, Italy and the United States of America.

As per the rotation scheme of the Group of Western European and Other States, four members of the Economic and Social Council, namely New Zealand, Sweden, Greece and Portugal, will relinquish part of their terms on 31 December 2009. The members of the Group that have been endorsed to complete the rest of the term beginning on 1 January 2010 are Australia, Finland, Malta and Turkey.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated to Member States as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 110 (b).

(*Signed*) John **Sawers**

09-56409 (E) 191009

Please recycle

United Nations A/64/493*

General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 October 2009

Original: English

**Sixty-fourth session**
Agenda item 110 (b)
**Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: elections of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council**

## Letter dated 15 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In my capacity as Chair of the Group of Western European and Other States for the month of October 2009, I have the honour to bring to your attention the endorsement of candidates of the Group to the Economic and Social Council for the term 2010-2012 at the elections to be held on 26 October 2009.

The following candidates have been endorsed by the Group of Western European and Other States: Belgium, Canada, Italy and the United States of America.

As per the rotation scheme of the Group of Western European and Other States, four members of the Economic and Social Council, namely New Zealand, Sweden, Greece and Portugal, will relinquish part of their terms on 31 December 2009. The members of the Group that have been endorsed to complete the rest of the term beginning on 1 January 2010 are Australia, Finland, Malta and Turkey, respectively.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated to Member States as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 110 (b).

(*Signed*) John **Sawers**

* Reissued for technical reasons.

09-56409* (E) 211009

Please recycle

United Nations A/64/494

General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 October 2009

Original: English

**Sixty-fourth session**
Agenda items 10, 33, 108, 114 and 120

**Report of the Peacebuilding Commission**

**Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects**

**Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund**

**Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit**

**Strengthening of the United Nations system**

## Letter dated 7 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon concerning the outcome of the 3C Conference on Improving Results in Fragile and Conflict Situations, held on 19 and 20 March 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland.

I should be grateful if you have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 33, 108, 114 and 120.

(*Signed*) Peter **Maurer**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-56582 (E) 211009

Please recycle

## Annex to the letter dated 7 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit herewith the summary of the report on outcomes of the 3C Conference on Improving Results in Fragile and Conflict Situations held on 19 and 20 March 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland (see enclosure I). Along with the Government of Switzerland, the United Nations, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) acted as co-convenors of the conference. The enthusiasm and support for the 3C Conference and for its follow-up so far have exceeded expectations, with a number of participating countries and intergovernmental organizations committed to the follow-up of recommendations outlined in the 3C Roadmap (see enclosure II).

The 3C Roadmap contains recommendations and agreed language jointly developed by various policy communities, States and international organizations, while taking into account the views of partner countries to improve results in fragile and conflict situations. It is intended to reinforce related ongoing international processes, such as those led by the United Nations, the World Bank, OECD and NATO, and to promote synergy among them.

(*Signed*) Peter **Maurer**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

## Enclosure I

### Coherent Coordinated Complementary — 3C Conference on Improving Results in Fragile and Conflict Situations held on 19-20 March 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland

#### Why this conference?

According to the United Nations, one-fifth of the world's population — over 1.2 billion people — the poorest of the poor — lives in more than 40 fragile and conflict-affected countries. This situation will only worsen as the fallout of the financial crisis spreads further around the globe. It is imperative that the international community maintain their funding levels, ensure that resources are used more effectively, and allow assistance to deliver enhanced results on the ground. It is clear that the implementation of a 3C approach — an approach that is coherent, coordinated and complementary — is essential to achieving the necessary improvements.

3C is understood as collaborative and mutually reinforcing approaches by international actors and partner countries, including civil society, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their support to peace, security and development in situations of conflict and fragility. Main dimensions of a 3C approach are:

- Enhanced strategy policy and operational **coherence**, both among different external actors as well as with partner country policies and priorities;
- Improved **coordination** among all actors involved, both at headquarters and field level;
- Strengthened **complementarities** through a "division of labour".

#### Main objectives and outcomes

The main objectives achieved at the 3C Conference were to facilitate a frank dialogue across different policy communities; to build on international commitments to promote a more coherent, coordinated and complementary approach in fragile and conflict-affected countries; and — as a concrete step forward — to develop a 3C Roadmap for consolidating whole-of government and whole-of-system initiatives and generating an impetus for their implementation.

The 3C Roadmap (see enclosure II) contains recommendations and agreed language jointly developed by various policy communities, states and international organizations, while taking into account the views of partner countries.

#### Current trends and challenges

The international community has recognised the importance of collaboration across organisations and policy communities as it is mentioned in the 10 Principles for Good Engagement in Fragile Situations and the Accra Agenda for Action, Paris Declaration, the Action Plan for a Comprehensive Approach in the Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative, and the United Nations Integrated Approach to Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations.

The 3C Roadmap is intended to reinforce related ongoing international processes, such as those led by the 3C Conference co-convenors, the United Nations, the World Bank, the OECD and NATO, and to promote synergy amongst them.

**3C Roadmap Principles**

A coherent, coordinated and complementary (3C) approach is needed to improve the effectiveness of support to countries and communities affected by conflict and fragility. Against this background, the Conference agreed that the following principles should be given particular attention:

1. Strengthening national ownership and national capacities;
2. Responding in a timely and appropriate manner to the evolving situation in the partner country;
3. Strengthening mutual accountability of partner countries and international actors;
4. Reducing the burden of aid management on partner country capacity;
5. Making efficient use of limited resources and avoiding duplication and funding gaps;
6. Improving and deepening joint learning, and increasing response capacities.

**The way forward**

The dialogue and collaboration across policy communities must continue. The international community should continue its reflections on how to function in a more coherent, coordinated and complementary way with renewed vigour. It should also push for the further implementation of concrete recommendations and commitments from the 3C Roadmap and aim to systematically include the different policy communities in relevant discussions while also promoting country ownership and fostering local capacities for peace and sustainable development.

## Enclosure II

[Original: English, French and Russian]

# 3C Roadmap

## Improving results in conflict and fragile situations

The 3C Conference, meeting in Geneva on 19-20 March 2009, brought together members of the defence, development, diplomatic, finance and economic, humanitarian, and justice and police communities.

**The Conference:**

1. *Reaffirmed* individual and collective responsibilities for the advancement of stable, effective and accountable states, as well as of long-term sustainable peace, security, development and human rights, in conflict and fragile situations;
2. *Emphasised* that it is crucial to address the nexus between peace, security, human rights and development, to help prevent conflict and to successfully achieve recovery, state-building and peacebuilding objectives, and to address the root causes of conflicts;
3. *Recognised* that the international response in fragile and conflict situations would benefit from increased coherence, coordination and complementarity between actors responsible for defence, diplomatic, justice, finance and economic affairs as well as development and, where appropriate, humanitarian assistance and others; this would increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the support provided by the international community;
4. *Recognised* also that this need for increased coherence, coordination and complementarity calls for improved approaches by both bilateral donors (whole-of-government approaches) and multilateral actors (whole-of-system approaches); noting further that a whole-of-government approach should also be implemented as much as possible by partner countries' governments;[1]
5. *Reaffirmed* the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and *reiterated* that independence means the autonomy of humanitarian objectives from political, economic, military or other objectives;
6. *Stressed* that, where governments demonstrate the political will to foster peace, security, human rights and development, the international community should seek to align with partner countries' national strategies and priorities to address the challenges of fragility and conflict;
7. *Recognised* in this connection the importance of the national budget as a tool for the partner government for setting priorities, coordinating actions and accounting for results;
8. *Recalled and underlined* the importance of existing political commitments[1] that underpin a 3C approach and recognized the importance of the many practical steps[2] already adopted by participants to encourage a 3C approach;

The Conference reached the following conclusions and recommendations, referred to as the 3C Roadmap:

### 3C Principles

A coherent, coordinated and complementary (3C) approach is needed to improve the effectiveness of support to countries and communities affected by conflict and fragility. Coherence, coordination and complementarity require both whole-of-government and whole-of-system approaches. 3C is understood as collaborative and mutually reinforcing approaches by international actors and partner countries, including civil society, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their support to peace, security, and development in situations of conflict and fragility. The 3C Roadmap is intended to reinforce related ongoing international processes, such as those led

[1] The term "partner country" in this document is used to designate countries in situations of fragility and/or conflict.

by the 3C conference co-convenors, the UN, the WB, the OECD and NATO, and to promote synergy amongst them.

Against this background, the Conference agreed that the following principles should be given particular attention:

1. Strengthening national ownership and national capacities;
2. Responding in a timely and appropriate manner to the evolving situation in the partner country;
3. Strengthening mutual accountability of partner countries and international actors;
4. Reducing the burden of aid management on partner country capacity;
5. Making efficient use of limited resources and avoiding duplication and funding gaps;
6. Improving and deepening joint learning, and increasing response capacities.

**Recommendations**

The conference encouraged all parties to strive to implement the following recommendations in order to achieve coherent, coordinated and complementary (3C) approaches in conflict and fragile situations:

1. *To strengthen national ownership and national capacities*

   a) Systematically associate partner countries' authorities and relevant stakeholders at all levels, including civil society, in assessing needs, in analysing root causes of conflict and fragility, and in identifying priorities to strengthen national and local ownership and in contributing to confidence building and reconciliation.

   b) Give priority to strengthening partner countries' institutions and capacities at all levels, including the local level; to enable the state to fulfil its core functions. Priority functions include: ensuring security and justice, mobilising revenue and managing budget and public finances, establishing an enabling environment for basic service delivery, strong economic performance and employment generation. Support to these areas will in turn strengthen citizens' confidence, trust and engagement with state institutions. Civil society has a key role both in demanding good governance and in service delivery.

2. *To respond in a timely and appropriate manner to the evolving situation in the partner country:*

   a) Encourage regularly updated joint assessments and analysis of the evolving situation, challenges and trends, including crisis and risks dynamics. These joint assessments should initially be as light and rapid as possible, including partner countries wherever appropriate, and progressively become more comprehensive. They should involve those responsible for security, political and economic affairs, as well as those responsible for development and humanitarian assistance and other policy areas, as appropriate.

   b) Using these assessments as a basis, partner countries and international actors, as appropriate, should develop shared and realistic peace-building, state-building and recovery objectives that are sensitive to the changing environment, as well as strategies that address the root causes of conflict and fragility and help ensure the protection and the participation of the population. These strategies should promote gender equality, social inclusion and human rights; and should progressively be adjusted to the evolving situation. The critical path of priority actions, their sequencing and how they mutually reinforce each other should be identified at the outset, with enough flexibility for periodical readjustment. They should make use of the comparative advantages of all different actors, while preserving the humanity, independence, neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian aid. In this context, where a peace operation with a Security Council mandate has deployed, ensure that it is part of a whole of system approach to peacebuilding which helps to create the conditions for a sustainable and lasting peace. The positive socio-economic impact of the peace operations should be optimised, taking into account their security objectives.

c) Foster the use of shared tools and methodologies for assessment, planning, monitoring and evaluation which address the needs of all actors to encourage coherence, coordination and complementarity.

d) The international community, as a matter of priority, should deploy demand-driven resources in support of local capacities, wherever possible; it also should stand ready to provide direct support for the delivery of priority activities for critical state functions and for early and sustained recovery when national capacity is seriously lacking, mindful of the need to systematically support national implementation capacity and rely upon it increasingly as it develops. It also should foster the development of capacities at the international level that can support state- and peace-building objectives; in some cases this requires building new capacities to tackle these complex tasks, in others it is about recognising where those capacities currently exist and providing adequate training.

3. *To strengthen the mutual accountability of partner countries and the international community:*

a) Maintain a continuous dialogue between the partner country and the international community to ensure that their shared objectives are reflected in appropriate mutual accountability mechanisms where relevant, such as comprehensive frameworks detailing actions and resources required, associated with mutually endorsed benchmarks, and submitted to regular mutual assessment reviews.

b) Where governments demonstrate the political will to foster peace, security, human rights and development, but lack capacity, the international community should seek to align assistance with country strategies. Where this is not possible because of particularly weak governance or violent conflict, they should seek opportunities to maximise alignment with plans developed in a participatory and inclusive manner at the sectoral or regional level.

c) Donor agencies, including multilateral agencies, should ensure full transparency in their support, including funding through non-government channels. Partner countries' governments should ensure full transparency in the national budgets and in the use of national resources.

4. *To reduce the burden of aid management on partner countries capacities:*

a) Simplify and harmonise aid management to the extent possible, by reducing the number of aid coordination mechanisms and aid channels, and agreeing common business practices. Each donor should try to adapt its representation in the field in line with partner countries' needs, and define clear lines of authority for its various activities; practical approaches could take the form of joint offices, agreed division of labour, delegated cooperation agreements, multi-donor trust-funds and common reporting and financial requirements.

b) Recognising the critical role of the United Nations in conflict and fragile situations, clarify in the context of the ongoing reform processes, the division of roles and responsibilities within the UN, and between the UN, the international financial institutions and other donors, to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach.

5. *To make efficient use of limited resources, to avoid duplication and funding gaps:*

a) Provide flexible, rapid and predictable long-term funding, including pooled funding where appropriate; funding should be adequate and commensurate with pledges made, and be made available in a timely manner to sustain progress in stabilisation and address recovery and peacebuilding needs.

b) Develop and maintain a clear understanding of all commitments and investments made, as well as of all capacities available at both the national and international community ends, with a view to optimising their utilisation, based on comparative advantages, identifying clear but sometimes shifting priorities, and aiming to avoid duplication of efforts and to bridge critical gaps.

6. *To improve and deepen our joint learning and increase our capacities:*

a) Promote more systematic joint learning, training and capacity development activities across agencies within donor governments, as well as among the various international organisations operating in conflict and fragile situations; in this context, the insights gained and best practices identified by relevant international, regional and sub-regional organisations and bodies should be promoted and

disseminated; moreover, the expertise of the international, national and local civil society should be fully mobilised.

b) Carry out joint monitoring and evaluation of activities, including real-time evaluations, more systematically, to the extent possible; these joint efforts should involve all relevant departments/ministries/agencies of both the international community — bilateral donors as well as international organisations — the partner country and its civil society as appropriate; they should also ensure that the respective perspectives of all these actors are duly taken into account, and reflect the partner country's priorities and strategies.

**Follow-up**

The Conference invited all participants to take this agenda forward in accordance with their individual mandates. The chair will bring the outcomes of the 3C meeting to the attention of the different policy communities represented, with a view to taking this agenda forward through all relevant ongoing international processes, including in the follow-up to the UN SG's report on "Peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict" and in OECD's implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on Policy Coherence for Development.

A number of participants also entered into individual and joint commitments in support of these principles and recommendations. A consolidated list of these commitments will be made available with the conference report, and would subsequently be annexed to the Roadmap.

The Conference also agreed that stock should be taken of individual and collective efforts made and results obtained in these areas by 2011, in a way to be determined.

---

*The 3C Roadmap was adopted at the 3C Conference 2009 on a coherent, coordinated, complementary approach in situations of conflict and fragility, 19-20 March 2009, Geneva, Switzerland, www.3C-Conference2009.ch.*

---

[1] Existing commitments include but are not limited to:

- The UN 2005 World Summit Outcome, acknowledging the interlinkage of peace and security, development and human rights, and emphasising the need for a coordinated, coherent and integrated approach to post-conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation with a view to achieving sustainable peace (A/RES/60/1 para. 9 and para. 97)
- The civil-military coordination, including as set forward in the March 2003 Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to support UN Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies and the "Civil-Military Guidelines and Reference for Complex Emergencies" endorsed by the IASC in 2008
- The Paris Declaration for Aid Effectiveness (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (paragraph 21) (2008)
- OECD Ministerial Policy Commitment to improve development effectiveness in fragile states (DCD/DAC(2007)29), OECD DAC Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations (DAC/DCD(2007)29) and OECD Ministerial Statement on Security System Reform (2007)
- OECD Ministerial Declaration on Policy Coherence for Development (approved by Ministers of OECD countries at the Ministerial Council, on 4 June 2008)
- The Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative
- 2007 European Council Conclusions on Fragile Situations, and 2007 European Council Conclusions on Security and Development

[2] Examples of practical steps already undertaken are:

- The undertaking of thematic meetings in the framework of the OECD-DAC to enhance coordination and complementarity, including whole-of-government/whole-of-system approaches (e.g. Development, Diplomacy and Integrated Planning (11-12 February 2008, Oslo); Whole-of-Government Approaches in Public Financial Management (17-18 March 2008, Paris); Security System Reform (9-10 April 2008, The Hague);
- The International Dialogue with partner countries to define shared statebuilding and peacebuilding objectives launched at the Accra High-Level Forum 2008

- The development of joint frameworks for analysis and mechanisms to facilitate common and coherent understandings of fragile, conflict and post-conflict situations (e.g. Post Conflict Needs Assessments (PCNA) and Transitional Results Frameworks (TRF);
- The promotion of funding and reporting mechanisms to avoid duplication and enhance a complementary approach, including shared standing capacities, multi-donor trust funds and basket/pooled-funding.
- The creation of innovative organisational units and processes that combine civil-military competencies to better respond to the challenges of stability and development under conditions of conflict.
- The follow-up processes on the implementation of the UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security and UN SC Resolution 1612 on Children in Armed Conflicts.

United Nations A/64/495

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 October 2009

Original: English

**Sixty-fourth session**
Agenda item 80
**United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law**

# United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 62/62. It covers the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law during the biennium 2008-2009 and provides guidelines and recommendations for the execution of the Programme for the biennium 2010-2011.

09-56787 (E) 271009

Please recycle

# Contents


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Introduction | 3 |
| II. | Implementation of the Programme during the biennium 2008-2009 | 3 |
| | A. Office of Legal Affairs | 3 |
| | B. United Nations Office at Geneva | 14 |
| | C. United Nations Institute for Training and Research | 14 |
| | D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | 14 |
| III. | Guidelines and recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme of Assistance in the biennium 2010-2011 | 14 |
| | A. General observations | 14 |
| | B. Office of Legal Affairs | 15 |
| | C. United Nations Office at Geneva | 16 |
| IV. | Administrative and financial implications of United Nations participation in the Programme of Assistance | 17 |
| | A. Biennium 2008-2009 | 17 |
| | B. Biennium 2010-2011 | 18 |
| V. | Meetings of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law | 18 |
| | A. Membership of the Advisory Committee | 18 |
| | B. Consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General by the Advisory Committee at its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions | 18 |

Annexes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Internet uniform resource locators for websites cited in the report and maintained by the Office of Legal Affairs | 22 |
| II. | Relationship between the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship and the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law | 24 |

# I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 62/62, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 2008 and 2009 the activities specified in the report on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law submitted at its sixty-second session (A/62/503). In paragraph 22 of resolution 62/62, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the Programme in 2008-2009 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.

2. The present report covers the implementation of the Programme of Assistance in 2008 and 2009 in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session. The report gives an account of the activities performed by the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and of those in which it has participated under the Programme. It also provides a description of relevant activities undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

# II. Implementation of the Programme during the biennium 2008-2009

## A. Office of Legal Affairs

3. The activities of the Office of Legal Affairs are reflected in the revised Internet page on international law (http://www.un.org/law) of the Office, which was designed by the Department of Public Information in consultation with the Office. The Department launched the new international law web page, as approved by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, in 2009. The websites of the Office referred to in the present report, as listed in annex I, may be accessed through this web page.

4. The Office of Legal Affairs received and assigned interns and externs to participate in the work of its divisions. The Office selects interns and externs, arranges for the duration and type of their training and assigns them to projects taking into account the needs of the Office as well as the particular interests of the interns or externs. Interns and externs bear all their own financial expenses.

### 1. Codification Division

#### (a) Activities

5. The Codification Division is responsible for the implementation of the Programme of Assistance. The Division performs various functions, such as the preparation of the reports of the Secretary-General and servicing the Advisory Committee and the Sixth Committee on the related agenda item. It also maintains the website on the Programme of Assistance.

*International Law Fellowship Programme*

6. The Codification Division is responsible for the International Law Fellowship Programme, including the development of the curricula and the selection of lecturers and participants. The fellows attend courses at The Hague Academy of International Law and special seminars organized by the Division. The Hague Academy provides essential support for the fellowship programme by charging reduced tuition rate for the fellows and providing a seminar room free of charge. Study visits are also arranged for the participants. At the request of the Division, UNITAR assists with the administration of the fellowship programme.

7. The International Law Fellowship Programme provides the most comprehensive international law training for lawyers from developing countries under the Programme of Assistance. It is funded by the regular budget. In recent years, the number of fellows has decreased owing to increasing costs combined with a zero growth budget. Consequently, the Codification Division has initiated a comprehensive review of the costs associated with the Fellowship Programme with a view to identifying cost-saving measures that could be undertaken without jeopardizing the high quality of the Programme.

8. In paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 62/62, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to award a number of international law fellowships in 2008 and 2009, to be determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme of Assistance and to be awarded at the request of Governments of developing countries.

9. The International Law Fellowship Programme was held in The Hague from 7 July to 15 August 2008 and from 6 July to 14 August 2009, respectively.[1]

10. In 2008, 15 fellows[2] (8 men and 7 women) participated in the programme from the following countries: Botswana, Brazil, China, Ecuador, Gambia, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Saint Lucia and South Africa. In addition, self-funded participants attended (4 women) from Bahrain, South Africa, Turkey and the United Nations Development Programme (Sri Lanka).

11. The Hague Academy lectures included: "International law and the dialectic between rigourism and flexibility" (A. Mahiou, Director of Research Emeritus, Centre national de la recherche scientifique, Aix-en-Provence, France); "Contemporary forms of slavery" (E. Decaux, Professor, University of Paris II); "Promoting democracy through international organizations with special reference to Central Asia" (R. Müllerson, Professor, King's College, London); "Relations between universal organizations and regional organizations" (L. Boisson De Chazournes, Professor, University of Geneva); "The emancipation of the individual from the State under international law" (G. Hafner, Professor, University of Vienna); "Disputed islands in the South China Sea and South-east Asia under international law" (R. Pangalangan, Professor, University of the Philippines, Manila); and

[1] The fellowship was conducted in English in 2008 and 2009 to align the language of the seminars with the Hague Academy lectures. The 2010 fellowship will be conducted in French.

[2] A total of 418 applications from 109 countries were received. Three fellows (from Samoa, Surinam and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) cancelled for personal reasons and could not be replaced due to late notice.

"International humanitarian law: theory and practice" (D. Thürer, Professor, University of Zurich).

12. The special seminars included: "International criminal law" (S. Williams, Professor, York University); "International humanitarian law" (A. La Rosa, Legal Counsellor, International Committee of the Red Cross); "The international protection of human rights" (M. Pinto, Professor, University of Buenos Aires); "International refugee law" (G. S. Goodwin-Gill, Senior Research Fellow, All Souls College, Oxford); "International trade law/the multilateral trading system" (G. Wang, Dean and Professor of Chinese and Comparative Law, City University of Hong Kong); "International law of the sea" (B. Oxman, R. A. Hausler Professor of Law, University of Miami School of Law); "International environmental law" (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, University of Geneva); "International investment law" (M. Sornarajah, Professor, National University of Singapore); and "Law of treaties" (G. Hafner, Professor, University of Vienna).

13. In 2009, 16 fellows[3] (9 men, 7 women) participated in the Programme from the following countries: Bahamas, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),[4] Cape Verde, Fiji, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Samoa, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda. Twelve fellows were financed from the regular budget and 4 fellows were financed from voluntary contributions. In addition, self-funded participants (1 man, 5 women) were selected from Namibia,[5] Oman, Romania, Slovakia, Spain and Turkey.

14. The Hague Academy lectures included: "The impact of human rights on international law" (B. Simma, Judge, International Court of Justice); "Retroactivity in public international law" (M. Kohen, Professor, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva); "The 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: 40 years after" (M. Villiger, Judge, European Court of Human Rights); "Failed States: construction and reconstruction of States in international law" (G. Cahin, Professor, University of Rennes I); "The role of judicial procedures in the process of the pacific settlement of international disputes" (M. Kawano, Professor, Waseda University, Tokyo); "International disputes relating to land boundaries in the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice" (A. Abou-El-Wafa, Professor, Cairo University); and "A new public international law regime for foreign direct investment" (J. Alvarez, Professor, Columbia University, New York).

15. The special seminars included: "International humanitarian law" (A. La Rosa, Legal Counsellor, International Committee of the Red Cross); "International criminal law" (R. O'Keefe, Deputy Director, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law/Senior Lecturer, University of Cambridge); "International environmental law" (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, University of Geneva); "International trade law/trade dispute settlement" (G. Wang, Dean and Professor of Chinese and Comparative Law, City University of Hong Kong);[6] "International investment law" (B. Juratowitch, Associate, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer); "Law of the sea" (T. Treves, Judge, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, and Professor, University of Milan); "The international protection of human rights" (C. Rozakis,

[3] A total of 269 persons from 125 countries and organizations submitted applications.

[4] This fellow was unable to complete the programme for personal reasons.

[5] The candidate from Namibia was unable to participate.

[6] The City University of Hong Kong financed the travel costs for Professor Wang.

Vice-President, European Court of Human Rights);[7] "International refugee law" (M. Lazic, Refugee Status Determination Field Adviser, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees); and "Regional economic integration agreements" (D. McRae, Professor, University of Ottawa, and Member, International Law Commission).

16. In 2008 and 2009, study visits were arranged for the fellows to the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the International Criminal Court, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

*Regional courses*

17. The Codification Division is responsible for organizing regional courses in international law. These regional courses provide training by leading scholars and practitioners on a broad range of core subjects of international law as well as specific subjects of particular interest to developing countries in a given region.

18. Despite the increasing demand for international law training, no regional courses were held because of a lack of financial resources and because no Member State was available to serve as host country in 2008-2009 period. The Codification Division is considering options for revitalizing this important training activity.

*United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law*

19. The Codification Division is responsible for the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law. The Library was created in response to the increasing demand for international law training, in terms of both the number of individuals requesting such training and the increasingly broad sectors of national society represented by the lawyers requesting this training.

20. The Library is a major undertaking aimed at providing high quality international law training by eminent scholars and practitioners from different countries and legal systems on virtually every subject of international law. The newly revitalized Library provides the United Nations with the unprecedented capacity to provide high-quality training at a relatively low cost on a global scale. Any individual or institution anywhere in the world may access the Library free of charge via the Internet. Less than one year after the Library website was launched, it has already been accessed in more than 175 countries and territories reflecting 70 different languages.

21. The Library consists of three pillars: the lecture series, the historic archives and the research library.

22. The lecture series contains over 150 lectures by prominent international law scholars and practitioners from different countries and legal systems on a broad

[7] Vice-President Rozakis was unable to participate at the last minute. Judge Thomas Buergenthal of the International Court of Justice and Professor Nico Schrijver of the Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies of Leiden University delivered lectures on human rights.

range of subjects of international law.[8] In addition, 20 of these lectures have been interpreted into the official languages of the United Nations with a special grant from Germany. The Codification Division is responsible for the substantive and technical aspects of the lectures series, including developing the content of the lecture series; practical arrangements with lecturers, interpreters and recording facilities; audiovisual recording and technical editing of the lectures and interpretations; and storage and preservation of audiovisual materials. The lecture series is partially funded by a special grant from Japan.

23. The historic archives contain introductory notes by leading authorities on significant legal instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations, as well as procedural histories, related documents and archival audiovisual materials prepared by the Codification Division. The historic archives contain entries for 32 legal instruments covering the period from 1945 to 2005, including multilateral treaties as well as General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Entries for an additional 44 instruments are in progress. The preservation of unique archival audiovisual materials is partially funded by a special grant from the United Nations Foundation.

24. The research library provides an extensive online library consisting of: (a) treaties; (b) jurisprudence; (c) publications and documents; and (d) scholarly writings. The United Nations has concluded an agreement with W. S. Hein, proprietor of "HeinOnline", to provide free access to scholarly writings (books and articles) selected by the Codification Division or by faculty members of the Audiovisual Library (lecturers and note writers).

25. The Codification Division receives essential cooperation from the Department of Public Information, including the United Nations webcast studio and the Multimedia Resources Unit (audio, photo and video libraries), as well as the audio archives of the Department of Management.

26. As noted during the presentation of the pilot project and the launch of the Audiovisual Library in 2007 and 2008, respectively, the Library cannot be maintained or further developed based solely on the existing resources of the Codification Division. Requests for additional resources in terms of two associate experts (1 Professional and 1 technical expert) have been unsuccessful. Owing to financial constraints, the Department of Public Information is no longer able to provide the camera operator and audiovisual editor required for this project, which has created the need for a second technical expert. The Division utilizes the assistance of interns, which is critical for this project.

27. The Audiovisual Library was created and developed with voluntary contributions (see para. 69). A number of Member States have expressed the view to the Secretariat that the Library is a core activity of the United Nations that should be placed on a solid foundation for the present as well as the future by means of

[8] These lectures have been recorded at United Nations Headquarters, New York; the United Nations Office at Geneva; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Columbia University, New York; Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C.; the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, Sacramento; the Lauterpacht Centre, Cambridge, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China; the National University of Singapore; the Seoul National University; the United Nations University; and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, The Hague.

funding under the regular budget and have requested that their view be conveyed to the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

**(b) Publications**

28. The Codification Division is responsible for the preparation of numerous legal publications. Publications issued in the period 2008-2009 are indicated below:

(a) *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*: the 2000 *Yearbook* (Arabic), 2001 *Yearbook* (English, French, Russian and Spanish), 2002 *Yearbook* (Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish), 2004 *Yearbook* (Chinese) and 2005 *Yearbook* (English) have been issued. In addition, the 2006 *Yearbook* (English) will be issued in 2009 and the 2007 *Yearbook* will be submitted for publication;

(b) *Reports of International Arbitral Awards*: volumes 27 and 28 were issued and volumes 26 and 29 are in progress;

(c) *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*: the Secretariat continued its efforts to reduce the backlog in these publications in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 62/69 and 63/127. The status of these publications is set out in the related report of the Secretary-General (A/64/125);

(d) *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*: the 1994 *Yearbook*, volumes I and II (part two) (Chinese); 1996 *Yearbook*, volume II (part one) (Arabic, English, Russian and Spanish); 1997 *Yearbook*, volume II (part one) (Arabic, English, Russian and Spanish); 1998 *Yearbook*, volume II (part one) (English and Russian); 1999 *Yearbook*, volume II (part one) (English and Russian); 2001 *Yearbook*, volume II (part two) (Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish); and 2002 *Yearbook*, volume I (Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish), volume II (part one) (French) and volume II (part two) (Arabic, English, French and Russian) were issued. A Trust Fund was established in 2008 to eliminate the backlog of the *Yearbook* pursuant to resolution 62/66. The Secretary-General welcomes with appreciation the pledge made by Sweden in 2009 to the Trust Fund ($10,000);

(e) *The Work of the International Law Commission*, 7th edition, volumes I and II, were issued in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian (vol. II) and Spanish. In addition, the Russian volume I version is in progress;

(f) *Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice*: the third addendum covering the period 2003-2007 was issued in English. The other language versions are in progress;

(g) *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*: a new edition, prepared in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, was issued in English and French. The other official language versions are in progress.

**(c) Dissemination**

29. In 1998, the Codification Division created its first website as a means of expanding the dissemination of information on international law on a global scale via the Internet. The Division currently maintains 19 websites relating to the

codification and progressive development of international law, the Programme of Assistance and legal publications, namely:

1. Codification of international law
2. Sixth Committee of the General Assembly
3. International Law Commission
4. Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
5. Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission
6. Ad Hoc Committee on the Administration of Justice at the United Nations
7. Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996
8. Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property
9. Ad Hoc Committee on an International Convention against the Reproductive Cloning of Human Beings
10. Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel
11. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
12. Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law
13. United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law
14. *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*
15. *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*
16. *Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice*
17. Diplomatic conferences (official records of proceedings)
18. *United Nations Reports of International Arbitral Awards*
19. United Nations legal publications portal

30. Four of these websites were created in the period 2008-2009: (a) *United Nations Reports of International Arbitral Awards*, covering such awards from the late eighteenth century to the twenty-first century; (b) the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*, including legal opinions since 1963; (c) United Nations diplomatic conferences, containing the *travaux préparatoires* of legal instruments adopted on the basis of drafts prepared by the International Law Commission; and (d) the United Nations legal publications portal, containing, inter alia, a global search feature by keyword or sentence and by full text.

31. Finally, the Codification Division contributes published United Nations legal opinions to the Global Legal Information Network. The Network is a public

database of laws, regulations, judicial decisions and other complementary legal sources contributed by governmental agencies and international organizations, which aims to satisfy the need of governmental organs, during the law-making process, to have knowledge of the laws and regulations of other jurisdictions.

## 2. Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

### (a) Activities

32. Owing to insufficient funding, the twenty-second Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship Award[9] could not be presented and applications for the twenty-third (2008) and twenty-fourth (2009) Fellowship Award were not solicited. Member States have been informed of the situation and encouraged to make contributions to continue the programme.

### (b) Publications

33. During the period under review, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea published the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*, Nos. 63 to 70; *Law of the Sea Information Circular*, Nos. 25 to 29; and *Training Manual for Delineation of the Outer Limits of the Continental Shelf Beyond 200 Nautical Miles and for Preparation of Submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf*.

### (c) Dissemination

34. The website of the Division provides information on almost all aspects of oceans and the law of the sea, including:

(a) The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the 1994 Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, including documentation related to the Meeting of States Parties to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the informal consultations of States parties to the 1995 Fish Stocks Agreement and the Review Conference on the Fish Stocks Agreement;

(b) The agenda item "Oceans and the law of the sea" of the General Assembly, including the Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, and documents and information related to the regular process for global reporting on and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects;

(c) The Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;

(d) Dispute settlement issues, especially concerning the choice of procedure under article 287 of the 1982 Convention and declarations made under article 298, lists of arbitrators and conciliators and experts;

---

[9] See General Assembly resolution 36/79.

(e) The Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction;

(f) Texts of maritime boundary delimitation treaties and of national legislation concerning maritime zones;

(g) Capacity-building and training, including the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship, the technical cooperation trust fund established on the basis of an agreement between the United Nations and the Nippon Foundation, and the trust funds related to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the consultative process and the TRAIN-SEA-COAST programme;

(h) Extensive lists of documents and publications aimed at a better understanding of the legal regime contained in the 1982 Convention.

### 3. International Trade Law Division

#### (a) Activities

35. The activities conducted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and its secretariat, the International Trade Law Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, in connection with the Programme of Assistance, are designed primarily to promote the harmonization and unification of international trade law by disseminating information on the texts resulting from the work of UNCITRAL among Government officials, judges, lawyers and scholars, particularly from developing countries.

36. UNCITRAL, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 60/20, 61/32, 62/64 and 63/120, continued with its initiative to expand, through its secretariat, its technical assistance and cooperation programme (see A/CN.9/675). It organized activities in several developing countries with the objective of assisting them in assessing their needs in the modernization of their legislation on international trade law and in adopting and implementing UNCITRAL texts, and participated in activities organized or coordinated by other organizations. In addition, members of the UNCITRAL secretariat participated as speakers in a number of seminars and courses organized and funded by other institutions.

#### (b) Publications

37. During the period under review, the Division published the Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts (CLOUT) abstracts Nos. 75-83; the new quarterly CLOUT Bulletin[10] and a CLOUT information brochure; the revised *UNCITRAL Digest of Case Law on the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods*;[11] a booklet reproducing the 1985 *UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration with amendments as adopted in 2006*;[12] a booklet reproducing the *Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral*

[10] The CLOUT Bulletin also offers a brief summary of recent UNCITRAL technical assistance activities.

[11] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.V.15.

[12] Ibid., E.08.V.4.

*Awards (New York, 1958)* in the six United Nations official languages;[13] *Promoting confidence in electronic commerce: legal issues on international use of electronic authentication and signature methods*;[14] and annual reports on the status of ratification and enactment of UNCITRAL texts (A/CN.9/651 and A/CN.9/647) and the UNCITRAL consolidated bibliography (A/CN.9/650 and A/CN.9/673). A collection of UNCITRAL legal texts on CD-ROM will be available in 2009.

**(c) Dissemination**

38. UNCITRAL's website provides information on UNCITRAL texts and the ongoing work of the Commission, case law on UNCITRAL texts, archival and research materials and other information relating to international trade law. Official documents of earlier UNCITRAL sessions were added to the United Nations Official Documents System and the UNCITRAL website following the digitization of archival documentation conducted with the assistance of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library in New York and the Documents Management Unit of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

**4. Treaty Section**

**(a) Activities**[15]

39. The Treaty Section continued to expand its technical assistance and training programme on participation in multilateral treaties, registration of treaties, depositary practices and final clauses in the context of the strategy for an era of application of international law action plan.

40. The Treaty Section, in collaboration with UNITAR, organized treaty seminars in English (with information in French upon request) at United Nations Headquarters in April and November 2008 and in April 2009. In June 2008, a capacity-building workshop was held in Ghana, organized by the Treaty Section in collaboration with the International Trade Law Division, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The workshop was jointly hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Attorney-General's Department of the Ministry of Justice of Ghana in cooperation with the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States.

41. Also in 2008, the Treaty Section participated in two meetings at the invitation of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States of the Secretariat in Bangkok (convened by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) and in Addis Ababa (convened by the Economic Commission for Africa). In July 2009, a capacity-building workshop was held in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, organized by the Treaty Section in collaboration with the Office of the General Counsel of the Caribbean Community and hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Attorney General's office of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

42. The 2008 treaty event was held from 23 to 26 and on 29 September and 1 October 2008. A publication on the theme of the event, *2008 Treaty Event:*

[13] Ibid., M.08.V.5.

[14] Ibid., E.09.V.4.

[15] For more information on training activities, see http://treaties.un.org.

*Towards Universal Participation and Implementation — Dignity and Justice for All of Us*,[16] was issued in July and distributed to all permanent missions, United Nations agencies and concerned non-governmental organizations, among others. A panel on the Arctic, hosted by the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations, was held in June 2008 to draw attention to the forthcoming treaty event.

43. The 2009 treaty event was held from 23 to 25 and on 28 and 29 September 2009. A publication on the theme of the event, *2009 Treaty Event: Towards Universal Participation and Implementation*,[17] was distributed to all permanent missions, United Nations agencies and concerned non-governmental organizations, among others.

### (b) Publications

44. During the review period, the Treaty Section published 40 volumes of the *United Nations Treaty Series*. In addition, 30 volumes are in progress. The publication *Multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General: status as at 1 April 2009*[18] was printed and made available in English and French to the Permanent Missions in New York in July 2009.

### (c) Dissemination

45. The Treaty Section continues to develop and enhance its computerization programme to facilitate the effective storage, retrieval and timely dissemination of treaty information, now substantially contained on the new website of the United Nations Treaty Collection opened in September 2008 and available free of charge for everyone. Updated information on the legal training organized at United Nations Headquarters and in the regions and publications relating to the annual treaty event were posted. Legal and technical assistance was also provided to Member States to help them establish their national databases and collections of treaties. The United Nations Treaty Collection was updated to include all treaties published in the *United Nations Treaty Series* up to the January 2007 registration month. In addition, the certified true copies of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General were posted on the site and an automated depositary notification posting and distribution system was launched. The status of each multilateral treaty is updated with each new action and can be obtained as a printed document through the website.

## 5. Distribution of United Nations legal publications

46. Pursuant to paragraph 75 of the previous report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Assistance (A/62/205) and paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 62/62 authorizing its implementation, copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 2008 and 2009 have been provided to the institutions in developing countries that have been receiving such publications under the Programme and to other institutions in a number of countries, in particular in developing countries, for which requests for such publications have been made by the Member States concerned.

---

[16] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.V.13.

[17] Ibid., E.09.V.8.

[18] Ibid., E.09.V.3.

47. In 2009, the Codification Division, in collaboration with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the United Nations Development Programme, responded to a request for legal materials from Kabul University Library to facilitate rebuilding its law library as part of the Afghanistan rule of law project of the United States Agency for International Development.

### B. United Nations Office at Geneva

48. The forty-forth and forty-fifth sessions of the International Law Seminar were held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva from 7 to 25 July 2008 and from 6 to 24 July 2009, during the sixtieth and sixty-first sessions of the International Law Commission, respectively (see A/63/10, paras. 375-388, and A/64/10, paras. 253-267).

### C. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

49. In addition to assisting the Office of Legal Affairs with the activities described above, UNITAR conducted various other activities in 2008 and 2009. For example, the UNITAR New York Office organized annual workshops on negotiation of international legal instruments; the World Intellectual Property Organization/UNITAR workshop on international intellectual property; the UNITAR fellowship programme at Columbia University Law School; the UNITAR visitors programme at New York University School of Law; and the workshop on international trade and the Doha Round. UNITAR also conducts a diploma course in international environmental law, which is a distance-learning course available in English, French and Spanish.

### D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

50. In 2008, UNESCO published a collection of all the papers presented at a symposium, held in March 2006 on the occasion of UNESCO's sixtieth anniversary, entitled "UNESCO: sixty years of standard-setting in education, science and culture".

## III. Guidelines and recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme of Assistance in the biennium 2010-2011

### A. General observations

51. The paragraphs below contain the recommendations requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 22 of its resolution 62/62. In formulating guidelines and recommendations, account has been taken of the fact that, in the resolution, the Assembly did not provide for new budgetary resources for the Programme, but relied instead on financing such activities from the existing overall level of appropriations and voluntary contributions.

52. Therefore, in substance, it is recommended that the United Nations continue the current activities under the Programme and develop and expand them if

sufficient funds are available. In principle, new activities should be undertaken only if the overall level of appropriations or voluntary contributions makes them possible.

## B. Office of Legal Affairs

### 1. Codification Division

53. The Codification Division is expected to continue performing the various functions described in the present report depending on the level of available resources.

### 2. International Law Fellowship Programme

54. A number of fellowships will continue to be awarded each year under the International Law Fellowship Programme from the United Nations regular budget. Additional fellowships may be awarded from the trust fund for the Programme of Assistance, depending upon the amount of voluntary contributions received each year. The Programme should also be open to a limited number of self-funded participants.

55. Guidelines contained in General Assembly resolutions will be followed, in particular regarding the desirability of using, as far as possible, the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations, universities and others, as well as the need, in appointing lecturers for the seminars of the International Law Fellowship Programme, to secure representation of the major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions. Every effort will be made to enhance and maintain the high quality of the lecturers and the seminars. The monolingual format will continue for the 2010 and 2011 programmes to reduce costs.

56. Furthermore, in the implementation of the Fellowship Programme, maximum use will be made of the existing human and material resources of the Organization, so as to achieve the best possible results within a policy of maximum financial restraint. To the extent possible, teaching experts for the seminars will be selected from among the staff of the Organization, thus reducing to a minimum consultant fees and making full use of the expertise of Organization staff in international law and related areas.

57. At the invitation of the Codification Division, UNITAR may continue to participate in the administration of the Fellowship Programme, as appropriate, and in accordance with the guidelines set out above.

### 3. Regional courses

58. Member States are encouraged to notify the Codification Division of their availability to host regional courses and to make voluntary contributions to their funding. The Division will consider ways and means to revitalize the organization of such courses, within available resources.

### 4. United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law

59. The Codification Division is expected to maintain and further develop the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law, depending on available resources, including voluntary contributions.

### 5. Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

60. The Office of Legal Affairs will continue to award at least one Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship annually, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to this fellowship and in accordance with the rules and guidelines for its implementation.

### 6. International Trade Law Division

61. The International Trade Law Division will continue to provide training and assistance in international trade law, which is of particular concern to developing countries, in accordance with the recommendations made by UNCITRAL and the General Assembly in this regard, and within existing resources.

### 7. Treaty Section

62. The Treaty Section will continue its technical assistance and training programme on participation in multilateral treaties, registration of treaties, depositary practices and final clauses, within existing resources.

### 8. Interns

63. With regard to the training of interns, geographical distribution will be duly borne in mind in selecting interns and, at the same time, existing possibilities will be fully taken advantage of, irrespective of nationality.

### 9. Distribution of legal publications

64. United Nations legal publications issued in 2010 and 2011 will be distributed to the institutions in developing countries that have been receiving such publications under the Programme and to other institutions in developing countries for which requests for such publications are made by the Member States concerned. Each request will be reviewed on its merits taking into account the availability of the legal publication and shipping costs. The dissemination of legal publications and information via the Internet as well as other electronic media will continue in order to supplement the limited numbers of hard copies, without prejudice to the unique value of printed materials for legal research and education.

## C. United Nations Office at Geneva

### Geneva International Law Seminar

65. It is expected that, if sufficient voluntary contributions from States continue to be made, new sessions of the Geneva International Law Seminar will be held in 2010 and 2011 in conjunction with those of the International Law Commission. Scheduling of the sessions of the Seminar will be done in such a way as to make it possible to provide it with adequate services, including interpretation, as required.

# IV. Administrative and financial implications of United Nations participation in the Programme of Assistance

## A. Biennium 2008-2009

66. In the biennium 2008-2009, the actual cost of producing and supplying publications to institutions in developing countries, falls under the allocations relating to administrative and common services of the respective substantive programme budget to which each publication belongs.

67. Concerning the cost of the International Law Fellowship Programme, a total of $437,100 was included in the regular budget under section 8 (Legal affairs: grants and contributions) of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009.

68. In resolution 62/62, the General Assembly reiterated its request to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of activities under the Programme. Accordingly, notes verbales were sent to Member States on 28 February 2008 and 20 March 2009, drawing their attention to that resolution and to General Assembly resolutions 62/66 and 63/123 on the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions respectively.

69. In 2008, voluntary contributions were made for the Programme of Assistance (Trinidad and Tobago: $10,000) as well as for the following specific activities thereof: (a) the International Law Fellowship Programme: the Holy See ($3,000) and Ireland ($2,765); and (b) the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law: Cyprus ($3,000); Finland ($23,482); Mexico ($5,000); Norway ($44,000); Poland ($10,000); Spain ($19,100); Switzerland ($25,000); and Thailand ($1,500). In 2009, voluntary contributions were made for the Programme of Assistance (Panama: $1,500) as well as for the following specific activities thereof: (a) the International Law Fellowship Programme: Ireland ($6,794); and (b) the Audiovisual Library: Germany ($28,250); Ireland ($5,480); Japan ($55,000); Mexico ($5,000); Switzerland ($25,000); and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ($7,287). In addition, Sweden made a pledge of $25,000 for the Library in 2009 and the law firm Greenberg Traurig a pledge of $1,000. Further contributions of $25,000 by the United Nations Foundation, $1,000 by Lucy Reed, President of the American Society of International Law, and $2,500 by Seton Hall University were made in the period 2008-2009.

70. For the International Law Seminar, the Governments of the following countries made contributions in 2008: Austria ($13,298); China ($7,886); Croatia ($5,000); Czech Republic ($3,000); Finland ($6,051); Hungary ($3,756); Ireland ($5,007); Mexico ($10,000); Sweden ($9,300); Switzerland ($15,045); and the United Kingdom ($6,958). In 2009, contributions were received from: Austria ($10,000); Finland ($5,115); Hungary ($3,911); Ireland ($3,164); Lebanon ($2,000); Mexico ($10,000); Sweden ($9,500); Switzerland ($13,100); and the United Kingdom ($7,082).

71. For the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the law of the sea, the following countries made contributions in 2008: Cyprus ($5,095); Ireland ($2,764); Monaco ($11,631); and Sri Lanka ($2,500). In 2009, contributions were received from Ireland ($6,772) and Monaco ($9,692).

72. Contributions to the UNCITRAL Trust Fund for UNCITRAL Symposia were received from Mexico ($5,000) and Singapore ($2,000) in 2008 and Cameroon ($2,257) in 2009.

### B. Biennium 2010-2011

73. Assuming that the recommendations regarding legal publications are adopted, the cost of handling and shipping United Nations legal publications issued in 2010 and 2011 would be covered by the estimates under the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

74. With regard to the International Law Fellowship Programme, and possibly regional courses depending on available resources, an amount of $431,500 is proposed in the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 under section 8 (Legal affairs), assuming that the General Assembly approves the recommendations on those programmes.

75. The Secretary-General would repeat his efforts, if the General Assembly so decides, in requesting voluntary contributions to the Programme.

## V. Meetings of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

### A. Membership of the Advisory Committee

76. The General Assembly, in its resolution 62/62, appointed the following 25 Member States for membership of the Advisory Committee for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2011: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay.

### B. Consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General by the Advisory Committee at its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions

77. As part of the preparation of the present report, the Secretary-General prepared an interim report covering the activities carried out during 2008 by the various bodies that participated in the execution of the Programme for consideration by the Advisory Committee.[19]

78. The Advisory Committee held its forty-third session on 6 November 2008, to discuss the interim report of the Secretary-General. At that session, the representatives of the following members of the Committee were present: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran

[19] Conference room paper of 13 August 2008.

(Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Uruguay.

79. At the forty-fourth session of the Advisory Committee, held on 16 October 2009, the representatives of the following members of the Committee were present: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine and United States.

80. The forty-third and forty-fourth sessions were chaired by the Permanent Representative of Ghana, Leslie K. Christian.

81. The Codification Division acted as Secretary of the Advisory Committee at both sessions.

82. During the consideration of the interim report at the forty-third session, the view was expressed that the trust fund to grant travel assistance to developing countries that are members of UNCITRAL should be distinguished from the other trust funds aiming to finance activities under the Programme of Assistance.

83. Prior to the consideration of the draft report of the Secretary-General[20] at the forty-fourth session, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement. Information was provided concerning recent developments in the Programme of Assistance as well as possible plans for the future. Attention was drawn to the continuing efforts to strengthen, expand and revitalize the activities under the Programme in response to the increasing need for international law training and dissemination, including the creation of Internet websites, desktop publishing, electronic publishing and the United Nations Audiovisual Library. It was noted that further progress could be achieved with respect to the face-to-face training programmes conducted in The Hague and the regional courses. The goal was to complete the revitalization of the Programme before its fiftieth anniversary in 2015. Information was also provided concerning the more timely issuance of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* and the expansion of the scope of legal opinions of the United Nations contained in that publication, including the possibility of publishing a special edition containing legal opinions of the United Nations.

84. During the consideration of the draft report, several members of the Advisory Committee emphasized the importance of the Programme of Assistance, with attention being drawn to its contribution to the rule of law, and expressed support for the efforts of the Office of Legal Affairs, particularly the Codification Division, to strengthen and expand the activities under the Programme.

85. Regarding paragraph 18 of the draft report, some members expressed the view that regional courses provided an important international law training opportunity for lawyers in developing countries, as well as the concern that no such courses had been held during the current biennium. Attention was drawn to the possibility that regional organizations, such as the African Union and the Caribbean Community, might be able to provide support for regional courses. In response to questions, the Secretary indicated that it was difficult for developing countries in which the regional courses were usually held to bear the financial cost of hosting them. The Codification Division was exploring various options for revitalizing the regional

[20] Issued as a conference room paper.

courses, including achieving greater cost-efficiencies and seeking new partners to help finance them.

86. In relation to paragraph 20, several members expressed their support for the Audiovisual Library as a major contribution to the teaching and dissemination of international law around the world. The Secretary indicated that the Library had been accessed in 175 countries and territories during the first year after its launch. The Secretary also noted that the Library had just received the 2009 Best Website Award from the International Association of Law Librarians at its annual meeting, held in Turkey in October 2009.

87. A concern was expressed regarding difficulties encountered in using the Audiovisual Library in some developing countries, where high speed Internet access was limited for various reasons. The question of making the lectures available for users in these countries in different media (such as DVD-ROM) was raised. The Secretary indicated that the Codification Division did not envisage such an initiative at the present time owing to limited resources and other considerations relating to the unique nature of the audiovisual materials themselves.

88. Regarding paragraph 23, appreciation was expressed for the preservation of the audiovisual heritage of the United Nations in the field of international law through the efforts of the Codification Division with respect to the historic archives of the Audiovisual Library.

89. Referring to paragraph 27, support was expressed for considering the possibility of providing funding from the regular budget for the Library as an important mechanism for expanding international law training on a global scale. The view was also expressed that the proposal deserved consideration in the light of the support expressed in the Committee.

90. In connection with paragraph 28, appreciation was expressed for the desktop publishing initiative of the Codification Division, which had greatly expedited the issuance of its legal publications, notably the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*. Support was expressed for expanding the publication of the legal opinions of the United Nations. The view was expressed that the publication of earlier opinions merited consideration.

91. Regarding paragraphs 29 and 30, appreciation was expressed for the websites established by the Codification Division as an important contribution to the dissemination of international law and as an important tool for international law research.

92. As regards paragraphs 32 and 76, a question was raised concerning the relationship between the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship award and the Trust Fund for the Programme of Assistance. The Secretary explained that the core activities of the Programme of Assistance established in 1965 covered international law training and dissemination in broad terms rather than a specific field of international law. The Codification Division was responsible for these activities, including requesting voluntary contributions specifically earmarked to support them, as well as the implementation of the Programme. Since 1965 other international law training activities had been created for specific fields of international law, such as the law of the sea and international trade law, by separate mandates that provided for separate funding specifically earmarked for these activities. For administrative reasons, these new activities had been brought within

the framework of the Programme of Assistance. The Secretary indicated that this matter would be clarified in the present report in view of other recent queries concerning this matter (see annex II). A further question was raised concerning the use of the contributions to the Amerasinghe Fellowship since no fellowships had been awarded during the present biennium. The Secretary explained that the funds would be used to award such a fellowship as soon as sufficient voluntary contributions earmarked for that purpose had been received.

93. Regarding paragraph 36, the view was expressed that international trade law training was of particular importance for lawyers in developing countries and that the possibility of expanding these training opportunities should be considered. The Secretary noted that the International Trade Law Division in Vienna was primarily responsible for specialized training in this field, which related to the work of UNCITRAL. This view would be conveyed to the Division for appropriate consideration. The Secretary also noted that the general international law training courses organized by the Codification Division in The Hague as well as the regional courses included a course on international trade law as a core subject of international law. The Audiovisual Library also contained a number of lectures by leading scholars and practitioners relating to international trade law, particularly the World Trade Organization, as well as commercial arbitration.

94. As regards paragraph 55, a question was raised concerning teaching and dissemination with respect to international law relating to other international or regional organizations. The Secretary indicated that the training courses organized by the Codification Division addressed the contribution of the United Nations as well as of other organizations to the field of international law and included lecturers from the United Nations and other organizations. In addition, the Audiovisual Library contained lectures concerning the relevant work of various organizations and provided links to their documentation.

95. Support was expressed for the annual consideration of the item on the Programme of Assistance by the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly in view of the current dynamic nature of the Programme.

## Annex I

### Internet uniform resource locators for websites cited in the report and maintained by the Office of Legal Affairs

| *Website* | *Uniform resource locator* |
|---|---|
| **Treaty Section** | |
| United Nations Treaty Collection | http://treaties.un.org |
| **Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea** | |
| Oceans and law of the sea | http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm |
| **International Trade Law Division** | |
| United Nations Commission on International Trade Law | http://www.uncitral.org |
| **Codification Division** | |
| Codification of international law | http://www.un.org/law/lindex.htm |
| Sixth Committee of the General Assembly | http://www.un.org/ga/sixth |
| International Law Commission | http://www.un.org/law/ilc |
| Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization | http://www.un.org/law/chartercomm |
| Ad Hoc Committee on the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission | http://www.un.org/law/criminalaccountability |
| Ad Hoc Committee on the Administration of Justice at the United Nations | http://www.un.org/law/administrationofjustice |
| Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 | http://www.un.org/law/terrorism |
| Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property | http://www.un.org/law/jurisdictionalimmunities |
| Ad Hoc Committee on an International Convention against the Reproductive Cloning of Human Beings | http://www.un.org/law/cloning |

| *Website* | *Uniform resource locator* |
|---|---|
| Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel | http://www.un.org/law/UNsafetyconvention |
| Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court | http://untreaty.un.org/cod/icc |
| Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law | http://www.un.org/law/programmeofassistance |
| United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law | http://www.un.org/law/avl |
| Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs | http://www.un.org/law/repertory |
| United Nations Juridical Yearbook | http://www.un.org/law/UNJuridicalYearbook/index.htm |
| Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice | http://www.un.org/law/ICJsummaries |
| Diplomatic conferences (official records of proceedings) | http://untreaty.un.org/cod/diplomaticconferences |
| United Nations Reports of International Arbitral Awards | http://www.un.org/law/riaa |
| United Nations legal publications portal | http://www.un.org/law/UNlegalpublications |

## Annex II

### Relationship between the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship and the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

1. By its resolution 35/116 entitled "Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the question of awarding a memorial fellowship or scholarship in the field of the law of the sea and related matters, in recognition of the unique contribution made by Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe to the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in his capacity as President of the Conference from its inception until his death in 1980.

2. In his 1981 report (A/36/697), the Secretary-General recommended that this memorial fellowship be established as an activity to be carried out by the secretariat of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea[a] within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

3. The Secretary-General recommended that the existing framework be utilized and that the funds for the memorial fellowship be from "voluntary contributions so earmarked" by Member States or other donors invited by the Secretary-General periodically to make such contributions for financing the Programme of Assistance or otherwise assisting in its implementation and possible expansion.

4. By its resolution 36/79 entitled "Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea", the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the establishment of the memorial fellowship.

5. By its resolution 36/108 entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law", the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out the memorial fellowship "to be financed by voluntary contributions specifically made for the endowment of the Fellowship".

6. Since 1981 the General Assembly has adopted successive resolutions[b] on the Programme of Assistance, following its consideration by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and the Sixth Committee, in which the Assembly has consistently authorized the Secretary-General to provide for this memorial fellowship in subsequent years "subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to this fellowship fund".[c]

---

[a] The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs assumed responsibility for the administration of the memorial fellowship, including requesting voluntary contributions specifically earmarked for this purpose.

[b] General Assembly resolutions 36/108, 38/129, 40/65, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102, 56/77, 58/73 and 60/19.

[c] General Assembly resolution 62/62.

United Nations A/64/496–S/2009/544

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
21 October 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

## Identical letters dated 19 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward a position paper from the Government of Lebanon in preparation for the comprehensive assessment by the United Nations Secretary-General in his upcoming report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) (see annex). I have also attached the lists of Israeli air, maritime and land violations of the Blue Line, as compiled by the Lebanese armed forces and covering the period from May to September 2009.

I request that you kindly circulate this letter and its attachments as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-57118 (E) 091109

Please recycle

## Annex to the identical letters dated 19 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

## Lebanon's position paper in preparation for the comprehensive assessment by the Secretary-General in his upcoming report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006)

16 October 2009

1. In preparation for the periodic comprehensive assessment by the Secretary-General in his upcoming report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), Lebanon reiterates its commitment to the full implementation of the said resolution and calls on the international community to exert pressure on Israel to abide by its obligations under it and ensure that progress can be achieved towards reaching a permanent and sustainable ceasefire.

2. Since the last assessment, the Israeli army has continued to violate the sovereignty of Lebanon in contravention of its obligations under resolution 1701 (2006). These violations are listed as follows:

(a) The Israeli army has persistently violated Lebanese air, land and sea. Only in the period under review, 370, 69 and 62 violations were registered respectively (see enclosure for lists prepared by the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) for the period from 22 May to 30 September 2009). The constant large number of these violations underlines the Israeli insistence on breaching the Blue Line, the sovereignty of Lebanon, and resolution 1701 (2006). Lebanon demands an immediate cessation of these violations; it rejects and will not accept any attempt to link them with allegations of arms smuggling.

(b) During the review period, the Israeli officials have continued to threaten Lebanon publicly. In this regard, recently, several Israeli Government officials expressed direct threats concerning the composition of the new Lebanese Government that is to be established. Such threats are a direct interference in internal Lebanese affairs and should be stopped.

(c) Furthermore, Lebanon condemns any Israeli unilateral action targeting its territory under any pretext. The Lebanese Government reiterates its full respect for the strict implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) and that any hostile activity across the Blue Line is a blatant violation of that resolution. The spying networks discovered over the last months, which were operating on Lebanese territory to the benefit of Israel, are a flagrant violation of the said resolution. Moreover, the explosion which happened in the Houla region over the past weekend demonstrated that Israel has been planting spying devices in south Lebanon. On Saturday, 17 October, it detonated two of them from a distance, and it continued its hostile activities when Israeli aircraft flew over LAF while the latter were working at dismantling these devices. All these grave and serious incidents are yet another form of Israeli violation of Lebanese sovereignty and represent a dangerous infringement upon the stability of Lebanon and its nationals.

(d) Despite all the efforts made by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to facilitate the full withdrawal of Israel from the northern part

of Ghajar, and the cooperation of the Lebanese Government with UNIFIL towards that objective, the Israeli army continues to occupy the area in contravention of its obligation to withdraw unconditionally behind the Blue Line in accordance with resolution 1701 (2006).

(e) The continued Israeli occupation of the Kafarshuba Hills and the Lebanese Shab'a Farms constitutes a threat to stability and security along the border and is a violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978). Lebanon demands a full and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from these lands as a comprehensive resolution of this issue. We urge the Secretary-General to intensify his diplomatic efforts to ensure an Israeli withdrawal from these Lebanese lands.

(f) The delayed Israeli submission of the data on the locations of unexploded ordnance, including the cluster bombs that it dropped and that landed indiscriminately in civilian areas, has caused the death and injury of over 340 people, 34 of whom are children. Most of the information received recently from Israel was already known as a result of the casualties themselves and three years of reconnaissance, survey and clearance operations. LAF have requested aerial photographs or taped videos of the targeted positions before and after the bombardment. Information concerning the date, quantity and types of ammunition used during the Israeli raids was also requested. This humanitarian crime adds to another ongoing one, resulting from landmines which Israel planted in Lebanon mostly during its 22 year-old occupation of Lebanese lands. It also adds to the many crimes that Israel has inflicted on Lebanon and its citizens — crimes for which Israel will have to pay due reparation. Lebanon urges the United Nations and the donor countries to continue addressing this issue in order to secure the lives of innocent civilians.

(g) The Israeli army has continued to patrol boats illegally within Lebanese territorial waters, close to what it calls a "line of buoys" that it had illegally and unilaterally installed within Lebanese territorial waters. Israel falsely claims that the said line is close to the border of the Lebanese southern territorial waters. The Israeli army has also continued to fire warning shots, throw hand grenades at Lebanese fishing boats, and regularly drop explosive charges in the vicinity of the said Israeli line and within Lebanese territorial waters. The Secretary-General warned in his ninth report on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) (S/2009/218) that such Israeli actions have the potential to raise tension between the parties. Lebanon does not recognize any line that was unilaterally installed and considers the Israeli actions as further violations of Lebanese sovereignty and resolution 1701 (2006). Lebanon further requests the United Nations to entrust UNIFIL with the task of installing a line of buoys in conformity with international standards in the area.

3. The Lebanese Armed Forces continue to enhance their operational and strategic cooperation with UNIFIL.

(a) Common patrols, Blue Line patrols, common checkpoints, military training exercises, and shooting exercises are regular signs of strong coordination between UNIFIL and LAF.

(b) No new weapons were found within the area of operation of UNIFIL as a result of the patrolling and search activities. So far, all the weapons seized have been remnants of the 2006 Israeli war.

(c) Furthermore, and when faced with incidents of rocket launching or unknown explosions (the period under review witnessed a rocket launching incident on 11 September from the village of Qolayle and an explosion in a house in the village of Tayr Felsay on 12 October), LAF and UNIFIL are immediately cooperating and sending investigation teams to the designated areas. Any delay in reaction is being caused by the unilateral actions of the Israeli army, which resorts to bombarding a site or violating Lebanese airspace instead of letting UNIFIL and LAF investigate the incident in due time. Those Israeli unilateral actions constitute violations of resolution 1701 (2006) and cannot be characterized as self-defence actions. In this regard, and concerning the last incident of Tayr Felsay, and while the investigation into the incident is still under way, the aerial photographs taken by the Israeli army of the village constitute another unacceptable violation of Lebanese sovereignty and should be condemned.

(d) Lebanon has participated and will continue to participate in the tripartite meetings to maintain the calm along the Blue Line. The tripartite meetings remain the appropriate venue to address the pending issues in resolution 1701 (2006) and the points of tension along the Blue Line. The continuing resort to unilateral actions by Israel is undermining the agreement in the tripartite meetings and the role of UNIFIL in maintaining calm in its area of operation. Furthermore, those unilateral actions intend to cast doubt on the role of LAF in defending the sovereignty of the entire Lebanese territory, contrary to the spirit of resolution 1701 (2006).

(e) With respect to the marking of the Blue Line, Lebanon reiterates the agreement at the tripartite meeting to enhance and expedite this process. Some minor development has been achieved in the period under review, and the process should continue.

4. Lebanon re-emphasizes the importance of enhanced international assistance in building the capabilities of its army. This will ensure the readiness of LAF to discharge their duties in defending Lebanese sovereignty and protecting the Lebanese people. LAF need reinforcement with arms and munitions and up-to-date monitoring tools and modern communication equipment and training on how to use all of those devices and machinery.

5. The Lebanese Government adopted a decision in December 2008 that, among other things, extended the model of the Common Border Force used for the northern border to the eastern border, and created a ministerial steering committee on the borders.

(a) An operational plan was developed, and LAF established the second land border force. In this regard, LAF and the Lebanese security agencies have not reported any incidents of arms smuggling since the previous report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006).

(b) Also on the issue of border control, the nearest point of the Aboudieh northern border crossing between Lebanon and Syria is currently operational in full compliance with international standards.

6. On the economic front, we reiterate the call upon the international community in resolution 1701 (2006) to consider further assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon. In this context, we urge the States participating in the Stockholm, Paris III and Vienna conferences to fulfil their pledges. Lebanon greatly appreciates all the economic and social programmes and humanitarian assistance

that UNIFIL provides to the Lebanese in its area of operation, including through quick-impact projects and medical emergency services.

7. It remains that stability and security cannot be sustained unless a permanent ceasefire replaces the precarious situation of the cessation of hostilities.

## Enclosure

### Israeli violations of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 1701 (2006)

### Airspace violations: 370

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 22 May 09 | 0.12 hrs to 0.29 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 2. | 22 May 09 | 7.00 hrs to 20.00 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading north, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 20.00 hrs from above AL NAQOURA. |
| 3. | 22 May 09 | 7.55 hrs to 20.00 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura proceeding north, circled over the South, and left at 20.00 from above the Naqoura. |
| 4. | 22 May 09 | 7.58 hrs to 12.04 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 5. | 22 May 09 | 10.36 hrs to 13.08 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 6. | 22 May 09 | 12.04 hrs to 13.04 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 7. | 22 May 09 | 12.20 hrs to 19.51 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 8. | 23 May 09 | 4.10 hrs to 4.17 hrs | /3/ IDF aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 9. | 23 May 09 | 4.47 hrs to 8.04 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 10. | 23 May 09 | 7.00 hrs to 20.04 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA, circled over AL BEKAA AL GHARBY and the SOUTH, and left at 20.15 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB. |
| 11. | 23 May 09 | 8.00 hrs to 20.00 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura, circled over the south, and left at 20.00 from above Naqoura. |
| 12. | 23 May 09 | 9.20 hrs to 9.34 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 13. | 23 May 09 | 12.20 hrs to 12.25 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura, heading from south to north, and left at 12.25. |
| 14. | 23 May 09 | 13.30 hrs to 13.57 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 15. | 23 May 09 | 15.30 hrs to 17.00 hrs | Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace flying at a high altitude, heading from south to north, and left at 17.00. |
| 16. | 23 May 09 | 15.40 hrs to 16.03 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 17. | 23 May 09 | 18.57 hrs to 22.12 hrs | An IDF recce Aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 18. | 23 May 09 | 21.18 hrs to 21.19 hrs | An IDF recce Aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 19. | 23 May 09 | 21.18 hrs to 21.19 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | 24 May 09 | 7.45 hrs to 1.10 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace, circled over the southern area and then over Rayak and Baalbek, and left on 25/05/09 at 1.10 from above Rmeish. |
| 21. | 24 May 09 | 7.47 hrs to 8.19 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 22. | 24 May 09 | 7.55 hrs to 7.58 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura, proceeding from south to north, and left at 7.58. |
| 23. | 25 May 09 | 1.00 hrs to 1.13 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 24. | 25 May 09 | 6.58 hrs to 13.16 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 25. | 25 May 09 | 7.05 hrs to 13.20 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Alma Al sha'b, circled, and left at 13.20. |
| 26. | 25 May 09 | 10.10 hrs to 11.15 hrs | Israeli enemy fighter aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace flying at a high altitude and left at 11.15. |
| 27. | 25 May 09 | 10.13 hrs to 13.07 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 28. | 26 May 09 | 0.53 hrs to 1.23 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 29. | 26 May 09 | 7.35 hrs to 13.25 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 30. | 26 May 09 | 7.35 hrs to 14.00 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura proceeding north, circled over the South, Saidon, Riyak, and Baalbek, and left at 14.00 from above the Rmeish. |
| 31. | 26 May 09 | 10.19 hrs to 21.21 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 32. | 26 May 09 | 11.28 hrs to 21.40 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 33. | 26 May 09 | 13.35 hrs to 13.36 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 34. | 27 May 09 | 6.55 hrs to 19.42 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 35. | 27 May 09 | 7.46 hrs to 11.13 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 36. | 27 May 09 | 10.04 hrs to 11.29 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 37. | 27 May 09 | 10.08 hrs to 11.08 hrs | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace flying at a high altitude, circled over the southern regions, and left at 11.08. |
| 38. | 27 May 09 | 10.30 hrs to 11.08 hrs | 4 IDF aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 39. | 27 May 09 | 10.35 hrs to 11.15 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 40. | 27 May 09 | 10.40 hrs to 11.40 hrs | Four Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace flying at a high altitude, circled over the southern regions, and left at 11.40. |
| 41. | 27 May 09 | 11.20 hrs to 13.53 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 42. | 27 May 09 | 12.40 hrs to 18.07 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 43. | 27 May 09 | 14.35 hrs to 18.08 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace, circled over Lebanese territory, and left at 18.08. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44. | 27 May 09 | 14.50 hrs to 18.08 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 45. | 28 May 09 | 10.10 hrs to 10.20 hrs | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace as below — at 10.10 (8) fighters from above Alma alsh'ab and 4 from above Nakourah; at 10.15 (2) fighters from above the sea abeam Albatroun towards east; and at 10.20 (2) fighters from above the sea abeam Jounieh towards east. The fighters made circular flights above the Lebanese territory and left at 10.55 from above the sea abeam Nakourah. |
| 46. | 29 May 09 | 13.55 hrs to 1.00 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Alma Al sha'b, circled over southern Lebanon and western Bekaa, and left on 30/05/ 2009 at 1.00. |
| 47. | 29 May 09 | 20.00 hrs to 21.35 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea, circled abeam Beirut, and left at 21.35 from above the sea abeam Naqoura. |
| 48. | 30 May 09 | 9.55 hrs to 22.10 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura, circled over the South heading north, and left at 22.10 from above Alma-Ashaab. |
| 49. | 30 May 09 | 21.00 hrs | Two unidentified objects were seen flying over Al-Nabi Sheet and Yanta. |
| 50. | 31 May 09 | 7.50 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura, circled over the South and Western Bekaa, then proceeded north, and left on 01/06/09 at 05.30 from above Naqoura. |
| 51. | 31 May 09 | 19.00 hrs to 23.10 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace flying at a high altitude proceeding from south to north, and left at 23.10. |
| 52. | 1 Jun 09 | 7.20 hrs to 23.10 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura, circled over the South, and left at 23.10 from above Naqoura. |
| 53. | 1 Jun 09 | 13.30 hrs to 13.55 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea, circled abeam Beirut, and left at 13.55. |
| 54. | 1 Jun 09 | 17.15 hrs to 17.30 hrs | Two Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Jabal Blat flying at a high altitude and left at 17.30. |
| 55. | 1 Jun 09 | 18.05 hrs to 18.08 hrs | An Israeli enemy fighter aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Jabal Blat flying at a high altitude and left at 18.08. |
| 56. | 2 Jun 09 | 7.00 hrs to 22.05 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading north, circled over the South, Al Bekaa Al Gharby, and Rashaya, and left at 22.05 hrs from above AAYTAROUN. |
| 57. | 2 Jun 09 | 14.00 hrs to 17.00 hrs | Two Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam BEIRUT heading north, circled over the sea abeam BEIRUT, and left at 17.00 from above AL NAQOURA. |
| 58. | 3 Jun 09 | 8.35 hrs to 8.50 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 59. | 4 Jun 09 | 8.00 hrs to 0.20 hrs | An Israeli enemy recon aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 0.20 hrs from above AL NAQOURA. |
| 60. | 4 Jun 09 | 8.30 hrs to 23.59 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 61. | 4 Jun 09 | 8.37 hrs to 15.22 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 62. | 4 Jun 09 | 8.48 hrs to 10.11 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 63. | 4 Jun 09 | 10.52 hrs to 19.42 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 64. | 4 Jun 09 | 11.03 hrs to 22.16 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 65. | 4 Jun 09 | 12.25 hrs to 12.40 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 66. | 4 Jun 09 | 16.30 hrs to 16.31 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 67. | 4 Jun 09 | 17.40 hrs to 19.38 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 68. | 4 Jun 09 | 17.58 hrs to 21.00 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 69 | 4 Jun 09 | 18.00 hrs to 22.10 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA, circled over the sea abeam BEIRUT, and left at 22.10 hrs from above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA. |
| 70. | 5 Jun 09 | 9.05 hrs to 14.05 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 71 | 5 Jun 09 | 18.00 hrs to 19.55 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam Beirut heading east till east BEIRUT, circled over the sea abeam Beirut, and left at 19.55 hrs above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA. |
| 72. | 5 Jun 09 | 18.34 hrs to 19.55 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 73. | 6 Jun 09 | 10.00 hrs to 21.25 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading north, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 21.25 hrs from above AL NAQOURA. |
| 74. | 6 Jun 09 | 10.04 hrs to 21.24 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 75. | 8 Jun 09 | 10.30 hrs to 18.32 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 76. | 8 Jun 09 | 10.57 hrs to 12.45 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 77. | 8 Jun 09 | 12.00 hrs to 14.30 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Al Naqoura heading north, circled over the South, and left at 14.30 hrs from above Aalma Shaab. |
| 78. | 8 Jun 09 | 12.08 hrs to 14.00 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 79. | 9 Jun 09 | 9.04 hrs to 9.11 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 80. | 9 Jun 09 | 10.08 hrs to 15.05 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 81. | 9 Jun 09 | 13.15 hrs to 16.34 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 82. | 9 Jun 09 | 13.39 hrs to 13.46 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 83. | 9 Jun 09 | 15.39 hrs to 15.49 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 84. | 9 Jun 09 | 15.53 hrs to 22.29 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85. | 9 Jun 09 | 16.00 hrs to 22.35 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AALMA SHAAB, circled over the South, and left at 22.35 hrs from above Rmaish. |
| 86. | 9 Jun 09 | 16.20 hrs to 16.50 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 87. | 9 Jun 09 | 17.45 hrs to 17.50 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 88. | 9 Jun 09 | 18.05 hrs to 18.06 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 89. | 9 Jun 09 | 18.07 hrs to 20.01 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 90. | 10 Jun 09 | 0.59 hrs to 1.26 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 91. | 10 Jun 09 | 8.44 hrs to 8.53 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 92. | 10 Jun 09 | 9.10 hrs to 10.29 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 93. | 10 Jun 09 | 10.00 hrs to 11.50 hrs | /2/ IDF fighters aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace from above CHEBAA FARMS heading north till BEIRUT and the SOUTH and left at 11.50 hrs above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA. |
| 94. | 10 Jun 09 | 10.27 hrs to 11.44 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 95. | 10 Jun 09 | 11.06 hrs to 14.20 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 96. | 10 Jun 09 | 12.40 hrs to 12.53 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 97. | 10 Jun 09 | 17.49 hrs to 18.08 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 98. | 10 Jun 09 | 22.10 hrs to 23.05 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 99. | 11 Jun 09 | 7.00 hrs to 15.08 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 100. | 11 Jun 09 | 7.00 hrs to 23.50 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading north, circled over the SOUTH, RIYAK, and BAALBEK, and left at 23.50 hrs from above AL NAQOURA. |
| 101. | 11 Jun 09 | 10.33 hrs to 12.00 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 102. | 11 Jun 09 | 10.34 hrs to 20.28 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 103. | 11 Jun 09 | 11.34 hrs to 17.39 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 104. | 11 Jun 09 | 14.35 hrs to 21.15 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 105. | 11 Jun 09 | 16.58 hrs to 17.41 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 106. | 11 Jun 09 | 19.16 hrs to 21.51 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |
| 107. | 11 Jun 09 | 21.05 hrs to 23.59 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the SOUTH. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 108. | 12 Jun 09 | 7.00 hrs to 13.45 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 13.45 hrs from above RMAISH. |
| 109. | 13 Jun 09 | 9.00 hrs to 16.45 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH till AL NABATIEH, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 16.45 hrs from above AL NAQOURA. |
| 110. | 14 Jun 09 | 10.00 hrs to 21.20 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH till AL DAMOUR, AL SAADIYAT, and BEIRUT, and left at 21.20 hrs from above KFARKILA. |
| 111. | 14 Jun 09 | 11.00 hrs to 12.00 hrs | 4/ IDF fighters aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL KHIYAM heading NORTH and circled over the SOUTH and BEIRUT, and left at 12.00 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB. |
| 112. | 14 Jun 09 | 11.00 hrs to 12.40 hrs | /2/ IDF fighters aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFARKILA heading north, circled over the Lebanese territories, and left at 12.40 hrs from above the sea abeam TRIPOLI. |
| 113. | 14 Jun 09 | 12.00 hrs to 13.05 hrs | /2/ IDF fighters aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam SAIDA heading south and left at 13.05 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB. |
| 114. | 14 Jun 09 | 18.00 hrs to 22.00 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam TYR heading north, circled over the sea abeam Beirut, Al Rmayleh and Tyr, and left at 22.00 hrs from above AL NAQOURA. |
| 115. | 14 Jun 09 | 23.00 hrs to 00.40 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading north, circled over the sea abeam Beirut, and left on 15/6/09 at 00.40 hrs from above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA. |
| 116. | 15 Jun 09 | 9.00 hrs to 22.40 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 22.40 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB. |
| 117. | 16 Jun 09 | 6.00 hrs to 18.10 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA heading NORTH, circled over the sea and AL BEKAA AL GHARBY, and left at 18.10 hrs from above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA. |
| 118. | 16 Jun 09 | 19.00 hrs to 20.30 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam TYR heading north, circled over the sea abeam BEIRUT, and left at 20.30 hrs from above the sea abeam AL NAQOURA. |
| 119. | 17 Jun 09 | 9.00 hrs to 0.15 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAISH heading north, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 0.15 from above AL NAQOURA. |
| 120. | 18 Jun 09 | 7.00 hrs to 13.18 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA, circled over the SOUTH and AL BEKAA, and left at 13.18 hrs from above KFARKILA. |
| 121. | 18 Jun 09 | 13.00 hrs to 16.50 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFARKILA, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 16.50 hrs from above AL KHIYAM. |
| 122. | 18 Jun 09 | 20.00 hrs to 22.17 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAISH, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 22.17 hrs from above AALMA SHAAB. |
| 123. | 18 Jun 09 | 23.00 hrs to 23.55 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAISH, circled over the SOUTH, and left at 23.55 hrs from above RMAISH. |
| 124. | 20 Jun 09 | 15.05 hrs to 15.15 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace and flew over the SOUTH. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 125. | 21 Jun 09 | 7.00 hrs to 22.50 hrs | An IDF recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL NAQOURA, circled over the SOUTH, RIYAK, BAALBAK, and BEIRUT, and left at 22.50 hrs from above AL NAQOURA. |
| 126. | 21/06/09 | 11.25 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace heading from south to north, and left at 12.40, flying at a high altitude. |
| 127. | 22/06/09 | 09.35 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam Kfer Kela heading north, reaching abeam Shekka, circled above Lebanese regions, and left at 11.07 from above Kfar Kela |
| 128. | 22/06/09 | 10.05 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam Chebaa Farms heading north, reaching abeam Tripoli, circled above Lebanese regions, and left at 11.07 from above Kfer Kela. |
| 129. | 22/06/09 | 10.00 | An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN-NAQOURA heading from south to north, flying at a high altitude, and left at 10.02 hrs. |
| 130. | 22/06/09 | 13.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS heading from south to north, and left AN-NAQOURA, flying at a high altitude at 13.03. |
| 131. | 22/06/09 | 13.20 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS heading from north to south, and left AN-NAQOURA, flying at a high altitude at 13.25. |
| 132. | 23/06/09 | 10.26 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Southern regions, heading from east to west and left at 10.35 flying at a high altitude. |
| 133. | 23/06/09 | 22.50 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS heading from north to south, and left AN-NAQOURA flying at a high altitude at 22.51. |
| 134. | 24/06/09 | 07.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over Beirut and Southern Lebanon, and left at 16.10 from over AALMA ASH SHAAB. |
| 135. | 24/06/09 | 10.55 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Jabal Blat flying at a high altitude, heading from east to south, and left at 11.10. |
| 136. | 24/06/09 | 11.30 | Six Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFAR KELA, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 12.10 hrs from above AALMA ASH SHAAB. |
| 137. | 24/06/09 | 11.30 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Southern regions from south to north at a high altitude, and left at 11.33 hours. |
| 138. | 24/06/09 | 11.43 | An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above Tal Al Ghabayen, heading from south to north at a high altitude, and left at 11.44 hrs. |
| 139. | 24/06/09 | 11.45 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace flying at a high altitude over Southern regions and left at 11.50 hrs. |
| 140. | 24/06/09 | 12.50 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over Southern regions, and left at 13.00. |
| 141. | 24/06/09 | 15.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Jabal Blat, circled over Southern regions, and left at 15.15. |
| 142. | 25/06/09 | 10.15 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, flying at a high altitude heading from south to north, and left at 12.15. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 143. | 25/06/09 | 20.45 | An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above Southern regions, flying at a high altitude, and left at 22.30. |
| 144. | 25/06/09 | 21.07 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam Shekka heading East, circled above all Lebanese territories, and left at 23.00 hrs from above the sea opposite to Naqoura. |
| 145. | 26/06/09 | — | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam NAQOURA heading north, and left at 23.00. |
| 146. | 26/06/09 | 09.05 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam Naqoura, circled above the South., and left at 17.40 from above Kafer Kela. |
| 147. | 27/06/09 | 22.53 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Kaferkela heading north reaching abeam Shekka, circled above all Lebanese territories, and left on 26/06/09 at 00.30 hrs from above Naqoura. |
| 148. | 28/6/09 | 07.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AALMA ASH SHAAB, circled over Southern Lebanon, and left at 19.25 from over NAQOURA. |
| 149. | 29/06/09 | 22.15 | An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura, heading north, flying at a high altitude, and left at 22.16. |
| 150. | 30/06/09 | 11.00 | Four Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above CHEBAA Farms, circled over Beirut and the South regions, and left at 11.50 hrs from above NAQOURA. |
| 151. | 30/06/09 | 11.05 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above CHEBAA Farms, circled between Beirut and the South regions, and left at 11.50 hrs from above NAQOURA. |
| 152. | 30/06/09 | 11.10 | An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, heading north and flying at a high altitude, and left at 11.11 hrs. |
| 153. | 01/07/09 | 07.18 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading north above NABATIYEH, circled over Southern Lebanon, and left at 19.15 from over RMAYSH. |
| 154. | 04/07/09 | 06.15 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam SAIDA heading east to BEKAA, circled over REYAK, BAALBAK and Southern Lebanon, and left at 11.55 from over KFAR KELA. |
| 155. | 05/07/09 | 06.45 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading north to BEKAA, circled over Southern Lebanon, HERMEL, CEDARS, RAYAK, and BAALBAK, and left at 15.20 from above RMAYSH. |
| 156. | 05/07/09 | 07.30 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA ASH SHAAB heading east, circled over Southern Lebanon, and left at 19.20 from above RMAYSH. |
| 157. | 06/07/09 | 07.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over Southern Lebanon, RAYAK and over HERMEL area, and left at 18.50 from above NAQOURA. |
| 158. | 06/07/09 | 10.05 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFAR KELA, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 11.40 hrs from above NAQOURA. |
| 159. | 06/07/09 | 10.05 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Southern region heading from south to north and backwards, flying at a high altitude over the South, and left at 10.35. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 160. | 06/07/09 | 11.05 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern region flying at a high altitude over the South and left at 11.10. |
| 161. | 06/07/09 | 12.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern region flying at a high altitude, heading from south to north, circled over Southern Lebanon, and left at 13.30. |
| 162. | 06/07/09 | 11.30 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the south, and left at 11.35 heading west. |
| 163. | 06/07/09 | 20.45 | Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace heading from south to north at a high altitude over the South and left at 20.50. |
| 164. | 08/07/09 | 08.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern region flying at a high altitude and left at 08.30 hrs. |
| 165. | 08/07/09 | 11.40 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA ASH SHA'B heading north, circled over the Southern regions and then over Beirut, and left at 18.35 hrs from above NAQOURA. |
| 166. | 08/07/09 | 14.15 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL LABBUNAH heading north for five seconds. |
| 167. | 09/07/09 | 11.09 | 12 Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace as follows:<br>– At 11.09 six fighters from above NAQOURA left at 11.38 — four fighters left from above NAQOURA, and two left from above KAFER KELA.<br>– At 11.11 two fighters from above RMEISH left at 11.38 from above the sea abeam NAQOURA.<br>– At 11.15 two fighters from above the sea abeam JBEIL left at 11.55 from above NAQOURA.<br>– At 11.15 two fighters from above the sea abeam JOUNIEE left at 11.55 from above NAQOURA.<br>All these fighters circled above JOUNIEE, RIYAK, BAALBEK, EL HERMEL, EL KLAI'AT, and West SHEKKA. |
| 168. | 09/07/09 | 09.05 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over Southern regions, and left at 18.45 from above NAQOURA. |
| 169. | 09/07/09 | 11.10 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern region heading from south to north at a high altitude and left at 11.20 hrs. |
| 170. | 10/07/09 | 07.50 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over Southern regions, and left at 21.00 from above ALMA ASH SHAB. |
| 171. | 11/07/09 | 08.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over Southern regions, and left at 20.05 from above YAROUN. |
| 172. | 11/07/09 | 21.25 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from Lebanese territorial waters heading from south to north at a high altitude, and left at 21.26 hrs. |
| 173. | 12/07/09 | 07.35 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAYSH, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 10.45 from above KAFER KELA. |
| 174. | 12/07/09 | 06.58 | An Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading from south to north and left at 07.00. |
| 175. | 12/07/09 | 10.20 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above SHAMAA heading from south to north and left at 10.30. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 176. | 12/07/09 | 10.30 | Four Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAYSH, circled between BEIRUT and SOUTH Lebanon, and left at 11.05 from above the sea opposite to NAQOURA. |
| 177. | 12/07/09 | 10.37 | An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading from south to north and left at 10.39. |
| 178. | 12/07/09 | 11.00 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Southern region, flying at a high altitude and heading from south to north, and left at 11.01. |
| 179. | 12/07/09 | 11.10 | An Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above MEISS EJ JEBEL, circled over Southern regions, Beirut, Kharroub Province, Baalbek, and Hermel, and left on 13/07/09 at 02.53 from above RMAYSH. |
| 180. | 12/07/09 | 22.30 | An Israeli enemy helicopter crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, flew over Lebanese territorial waters, and left at 22.31. |
| 181. | 12/07/09 | 22.45 | An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, flew over Lebanese territorial waters, heading from south to north, and left at 22.47. |
| 182. | 13/07/09 | 08.55 | An Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading north reaching above NABATIYEH, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 14.50 from above NAQOURA. |
| 183. | 13/07/09 | 10.45 | Four Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading northeast, reaching above the CEDARS, circled over all Lebanese territory, and left at 11.30 from above the sea opposite to NAQOURA. |
| 184. | 13/07/09 | 10.45 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions heading from south to north and left at 10.50 hrs. |
| 185. | 14/07/09 | 06.20 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading north, reaching above NABATIYEH, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 15.20. |
| 186. | 16/07/09 | 06.15 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading north, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 15.10. |
| 187. | 16/07/09 | 10.05 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFAR KELA heading north, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 11.35 hrs from above RMAYSH. |
| 188. | 16/07/09 | 10.45 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions, circled over South Lebanon, and left at 11.05 hrs. |
| 189. | 16/07/09 | 12.40 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 13.20. |
| 190. | 16/07/09 | 14.45 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL LABBOUNEH and circled over the Southern regions for ten seconds. |
| 191. | 17/07/09 | 07.35 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 07.36. |
| 192. | 17/07/09 | 09.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying at a high altitude and left at 10.00. |
| 193. | 17/07/09 | 18.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace flying at a high altitude and left at 18.30. |
| 194. | | 08.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 20.35 from above NAQOURA. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 195. | 18/07/09 | 12.55 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading from south to north, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 12.57. |
| 196. | 18/07/09 | 20.45 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying at a high altitude and left at 20.55. |
| 197. | 18/07/09 | 08.35 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 22.50 from above RMAYSH. |
| 198. | 19/07/09 | 10.10 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFAR KELA heading north to reach above SHEKKA, circled over all Lebanese territory, and left at 11.40 from over ALMA ASH SHAAB. |
| 199. | 19/07/09 | 10.35 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea heading from south to north flying at a high altitude and left at 10.50. |
| 200. | 19/07/09 | 11.40 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN NAQOURA heading from south to north flying at a high altitude and left at 11.50. |
| 201. | 19/07/09 | 10.10 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFAR KELA heading north, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 11.45 from over the sea opposite to NAQOURA. |
| 202. | 20/07/09 | 10.10 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN NAQOURA heading from south to north and left at 10.25 hrs. |
| 203. | 20/07/09 | 11.55 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Lebanese territorial waters heading north and left at 12.05 hrs. |
| 204. | 20/07/09 | 13.05 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam JOUNIEH heading east, circled between SHEKKA and BEIRUT and over AL YABESSAH, and left at 13.45 hrs from above YAROUN. |
| 205. | 20/07/09 | 13.40 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Lebanese territorial water heading from south to north, and left at 13.50 hrs. |
| 206. | 20/07/09 | 15.15 | Israeli recce aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying at a high altitude and left at 15.25. |
| 207. | 21/07/09 | 06.10 | Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAYSH, circled above the Southern regions, and left at 15.40 from above NAQOURA |
| 208. | 21/07/09 | 10.15 | Israeli recce aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying at a high altitude and left at 10.30. |
| 209. | 21/07/09 | 11.30 | Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN NAQOURA heading north and left at 11.32. |
| 210. | 21/07/09 | 18.12 | Israeli recce aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying at a high altitude and left at 18.20. |
| 211. | 22/07/09 | 11.40 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying at a high altitude and left at 11.50 hrs. |
| 212. | 22/07/09 | 11.55 | An Israeli recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above BLAT mountain heading from south to north, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 12.00 hrs. |
| 213. | 23/07/09 | 08.05 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA and circled over the South. Left at 14.55 hrs from above NAQOURA. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 214. | 23/07/09 | 08.30 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the South, and left on 24/07/09 at 03.40 hrs from above ALMA ASH SHAB. |
| 215. | 25/07/09 | 08.45 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading northeast, circled over BAALBAK, RIYAK, and HERMEL, and left on 26/07/09 at 00.50 hrs from above KFAR KELA. |
| 216. | 25/07/09 | 23.15 | Israeli enemy fighter ejected flare balloons over the sea abeam QULAYLAH. |
| 217. | 26/07/09 | 10.20 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA ASH SHAB heading north, circled over the Lebanese territories, and left at 11.30 hrs from above RMAYSH. |
| 218. | 27/07/09 | 10.15 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading north and left at 10.20. |
| 219. | 27/07/09 | 10.25 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Lebanese territorial waters heading north and left at 10.26 hrs from above RMAYSH. |
| 220. | 27/07/09 | 10.25 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAYSH heading north, circled over Lebanese territories, and left at 12.15 hrs from above ALMA AL CHAAB. |
| 221. | 28/07/09 | 08.50 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the South, and left at 15.30 hrs from NAQOURA. |
| 222. | 28/07/09 | 10.30 | Four Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFAR KELA, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 11.15 hrs from above RMAYSH. |
| 223. | 28/07/09 | 10.42 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFAR KELA, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 12.05 hrs from above AN NAQOURA. |
| 224. | 28/07/09 | 10.47 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN NAQOURA, flying at a high altitude and heading from north to south, and left at 10.48 hrs. |
| 225. | 28/07/09 | 11.53 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA ASH SHAB flying at a high altitude and heading from north to south, and left at 11.54 hrs. |
| 226. | 28/07/09 | 21.15 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea heading from north to south, ejected two thermal balloons, and left at 21.16 hrs. |
| 227. | 30/07/09 | 07.14 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above AN NAQOURA, circled over the South and Beirut, and left at 20.40 hrs from above AN NAQOURA. |
| 228. | 01/08/09 | 10.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading north, circled over the Southern regions, RAYAK, and BAALBEK, and left at 22.25 hrs from above NAQOURA. |
| 229. | 02/08/09 | 07.25 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over RAYAK, BAALBEK, and then over the Southern regions, and left on 03/08/09 at 02.35. |
| 230. | 02/08/09 | 07.35 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over RAYAK and BAALBEK, and left at 15.40. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 231. | 02/08/09 | 20.35 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from over the sea abeam NAQOURA, heading from south to north and flying at a high altitude, ejected 7 thermal balloons 200m north of the buoys' line over Lebanese TTW, and left at 20.40. |
| 232. | 02/08/09 | 22.40 | An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea, heading from south to north and flying at a high altitude, and left at 22.41. |
| 233. | 03/08/09 | 7.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over RAYAK and BAALBEK, and left at 15.25 from above NAQOURA. |
| 234. | 03/08/09 | 10.00 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above BEKAA, flying at a high altitude heading from south to north and opposite, and left at 12.30. |
| 235. | 03/08/09 | 10.40 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions, flying at a high altitude, and left at 12.30. |
| 236. | 03/08/09 | 10.48 | Four Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA ASH SHAB, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 12.20 from above ALMA ASH SHAB. |
| 237. | 03/08/09 | 10.55 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions, flying at a high altitude, and left at 11.15. |
| 238. | 03/08/09 | 11.05 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Southern regions flying at a high altitude, and left at 11.15. |
| 239. | 03/08/09 | 11.00 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL LABBOUNAH, heading from north to south and flying at a high altitude, and left at 11.01. |
| 240. | 03/08/09 | 11.15 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above SIDDEKIN flying at a high altitude, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 11.30. |
| 241. | 03/08/09 | 11.45 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea, heading from south to north and flying at a high altitude, and left at 11.50. |
| 242. | 04/08/09 | 11.50 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam CHEKKA heading south till JBAIL, then headed north till BATROUN, and left at 12.25 from above the sea abeam NAQOURA. |
| 243. | 04/08/09 | 14.25 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA and circled over the south, BAALBEK, and the HERMEL area. |
| 244. | 05/08/09 | 10.15 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above CHEBAA Farms heading north till TRIPOLI, circled over Lebanese territories, and left at 11.30 from above ALMA ASH SHAAB. |
| 245. | 05/08/09 | 10.20 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above CHEBAA Farms heading north till TRIPOLI, circled over Lebanese territories, and left at 11.50 from above NAQOURA. |
| 246. | 05/08/09 | 22.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions, circled over AIN ATTEENEH, MASHGHARAH, and TOOMAT NIHA, and left at 23.30 hrs. |
| 247. | 06/08/09 | 09.37 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 21.05 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 248. | 08/08/09 | 18.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA ASH SHA'B where it circled over the regions of BEIRUT and BEKAA and left at 23.25 hrs from above NAQOURA. |
| 249. | 08/08/09 | 23.55 | An Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea flying at a high altitude heading from south to north, and left at 23.57. |
| 250. | 09/08/09 | 08.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over BEIRUT and the South, and left on 10/08/09 at 02.55 from above NAQOURA. |
| 251. | 09/08/09 | 10.57 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN NAQOURA flying at a high altitude and heading from south to north, and left at 10.59. |
| 252. | 09/08/09 | 09.37 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the South, and left at 21.05 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 253. | 11/08/09 | 06.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALNAQOURA, circled over the southern regions, and left at 11.15 from above AL NAQOURA. |
| 254. | 11/08/09 | 10.45 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam Jounieh, circled over Lebanese territory , and left at 11.15 from above Rmaysh. |
| 255. | 11/08/09 | 10.35 | Eight Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Rmaysh, circled over Lebanese territory, and left at 11.15 from above Naqoura. |
| 256. | 12/08/09 | 07.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALNAQOURA, circled over Rayak, Baalbek, and the South, and left at 23.30 from above Rmaysh. |
| 257. | 14/08/2008 | 10.18 | Four Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFAR KELA heading north, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 10.50 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 258. | 14/08/2008 | 10.20 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam NAQOURA heading north, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 11.25 from above the sea. |
| 259. | 14/08/2008 | 10.30 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions and left at 10.45. |
| 260. | 14/08/09 | 10.30 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALNAQOURA, circled over the southern regions and Beirut, and left at 23.00 from above ALNAQOURA. |
| 261. | 15/08/09 | 07.55 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALNAQOURA, circled over the southern regions, and left at 20.00 from above KFAR KELA. |
| 262. | 17/08/09 | 06.30 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA ASH SHA'B heading north reaching BAALBEK, circled over RAYAK and BAALBEK, and left at 15.00 from above KFAR KELA. |
| 263. | 18/08/09 | 07.20 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 19.45 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 264. | 18/08/09 | 09.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above AS SIDDIQIN flying at a high altitude, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 12.00. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 265. | 18/08/09 | 15.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN NAQOURA flying at a high altitude, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 15.18. |
| 266. | 19/08/09 | 09.50 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft was heard above BLAT mountain flying at a high altitude; it left at 09.55. |
| 267. | 19/08/09 | 10.00 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions and left at 10.15. |
| 268. | 19/08/09 | 10.27 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KFAR KELA heading north, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 12.00 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 269. | 19/08/09 | 10.30 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions and left at 10.35. |
| 270. | 19/08/09 | 10.57 | Israeli enemy fighters were heard above southeast TTW heading West; they crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN NAQOURA flying at a high altitude and left at 10.58. |
| 271. | 19/08/09 | 11.00 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying at a high altitude and left at 11.10. |
| 272. | 20/08/09 | 06.05 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 15.20 from above NAQOURA. |
| 273. | 20/08/09 | 13.50 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying at a high altitude heading from south to north over Sohmor, Yohmor, Aytanit, Ain Attineh, and left at 13.55. |
| 274. | 20/08/09 | 16.15 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying at a high altitude and left at 16.30. |
| 275. | 20/08/09 | 16.15 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying on a high altitude and left at 16.30. |
| 276. | 22/08/09 | 13.55 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading north up to JEZZIN, circled over the Southern regions, and left on 23/08/09 at 01.10 from above RMAYSH. |
| 277. | 22/08/09 | 22.33 | Israeli enemy fighters heading from south to north over the Lebanese TTW, crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN NAQOURA flying at a high altitude, and left at 22.35. |
| 278. | 23/08/09 | 18.45 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above BEKAA valley flying at a high altitude and left at 19.50. |
| 279. | 24/08/09 | 08.05 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the Southern regions, and left on 25/08/09 at 04.05 from above NAQOURA. |
| 280. | 25/08/09 | 10.30 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Chebaa Farms, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 11.45 from above Alma Ash Sha'b. |
| 281. | 25/08/09 | 11.50 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAYSH, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 12.15 from above Alma Ash Sha'b. |
| 282. | 26/08/09 | 07.05 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading north, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 20.00 from above RMAYSH. |
| 283. | 27/08/09 | 08.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over BEIRUT and the Southern regions, and left at 15.30 from above NAQOURA. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 284. | 27/08/09 | 13.20 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above LIBBAYA and left at 13.50. |
| 285. | 28/08/09 | 15.55 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading northeast to SAIDA, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 19.08 from above KFAR KELA. |
| 286. | 29/08/09 | 07.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA ASH SHA'B heading North to reach above Nabatiyeh, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 13.05 from above NAQOURA. |
| 287. | 31/08/09 | 07.30 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 16.30 from above NAQOURA. |
| 288. | 31/08/09 | 10.33 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KEFAR KELA, circled over all the Lebanese territory, and left at 11.30 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 289. | 31/08/09 | 10.35 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying at a high altitude, and left at 10.45. |
| 290. | 31/08/09 | 10.58 | Israeli enemy fighters were heard from West to East, crossed Lebanese airspace from above TYR flying at medium altitude, and left at 11.03. |
| 291. | 1/09/09 | 06.40 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading North, flying at a height of 16 thousand feet, and left at 15.55 from above YAROUN. |
| 292. | 1/09/09 | 07.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading North, flying at a height of 17 thousand feet, circled over the Southern regions and then over BEKAA regions, and left at 20.30 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 293. | 1/09/09 | 11.35 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KEFAR KELA heading North and circled over all the Lebanese territory. Left at 13.15 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 294. | 1/09/09 | 11.40 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the Southern regions flying at a high altitude and left at 11.45. |
| 295. | 1/09/09 | 12.13 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN NAQOURA heading North, circled over all the Lebanese TTW, and left at 12.15. |
| 296. | 3/09/09 | 06.45 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RUMAYSH heading North up to NABATIYEH, circled over the South and left at 11.30 from above the sea abeam NAQOURA. |
| 297. | 3/09/09 | 09.32 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading North up to SAIDA, circled over the South, and left at 16.50 from above NAQOURA. |
| 298. | 3/09/09 | 12.22 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea abeam NAQOURA, circled over all Lebanese territory, and left at 13.30 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 299. | 4/09/09 | 07.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading North up to NABATIYEH, circled over the Southern regions, and left at 12.15 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 300. | 4/09/09 | 12.10 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above the southern regions flying at a high altitude and left at 12.20. |
| 301. | 4/09/09 | 18.35 | Israeli enemy fighters were heard, crossed Lebanese airspace from above TYR flying at a high altitude. Left at 18.40. |
| 302. | 4/09/09 | 20.00 | Israeli enemy fighters were heard, crossed Lebanese airspace from above TYR flying at a high altitude, and left at 20.05. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 303. | 6/09/09 | 08.15 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading up North, circled over the South, and left at 14.15 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 304. | 06/09/09 | 12.40 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above 11th Brgd. AO flying at a high altitude. Left at 12.45. |
| 305. | 06/09/09 | 15.00 | Israeli enemy fighters were heard, crossed Lebanese airspace from above 11th Brigade AO flying at a high altitude, and left at 18.40. |
| 306. | 07/09/09 | 07.35 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA at a high altitude heading east, circled over the BEKAA area, and left at 15.30. |
| 307. | 07/09/09 | 14.15 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA and left at 14.16. |
| 308. | 07/09/09 | 20.15 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA and left at 20.17 |
| 309. | 08/09/09 | 07.00 | An Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQURA, circled over the south from above KAFERKELA, and left at 20.10. |
| 310. | 08/09/09 | 10.17 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the KAFARKELA, circled all over the south, and left at 11.30 from KAFARKELA. |
| 311. | 08/09/09 | 10.55 | Israeli enemy fighters were heard, crossed Lebanese airspace from above SAYDA flying at a high altitude, and left at 11.05. |
| 312. | 08/09/09 | 10.15 | Israeli enemy fighters were heard, crossed Lebanese airspace from above 6th Brigade AO flying at a high altitude, circled, and left at 10.25 |
| 313. | 09/09/09 | 19.35 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the territorial waters, from south to north, and left at 19.37. |
| 314. | 10/09/09 | 20.00 | One Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above the territorial water at RAS NAQOURA for 15 seconds. |
| 315. | 11/09/09 | 09.40 | Israeli enemy recce aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace at a high altitude, circled above the Lebanese territory, and left at 23.37. |
| 316. | 15/09/09 | 09.45 | Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN-NAQOURA heading North at a high altitude, and left at 09.46. |
| 317. | 15/09/09 | 07.45 | Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading North till NABATIEH, circled above the Southern Region, then headed for the Bekaa region, circled between BAALBEK and RIYAK, then headed for the South, and left at 15.10 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 318. | 15/09/09 | 08.00 | Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA ASH SHA'B heading North till JEZZINE, circled above the South, and left at 17.10 from above RUMAYSH. |
| 319. | 15/09/09 | 09.35 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the territorial waters in front of RAS AN-NAQOURA, heading from south to north at a high altitude. |
| 320. | 15/09/09 | 10.39 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above SHAMA heading from north to south at a high altitude. |
| 321. | 15/09/09 | 10.45 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN-NAQOURA at a high altitude and circled for 5 seconds. |
| 322. | 15/09/09 | 10.47 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS AN-NAQOURA at a high altitude and circled for 5 seconds. |
| 323. | 15/09/09 | 11.55 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above SHAMA heading from north to south at a high altitude. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 324. | 15/09/09 | 10.20 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above AYTAROUN heading North till BEIRUT, circled above BEIRUT and the South, and left at 10.50 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 325. | 15/09/09 | 10.22 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above AYTAROUN heading North till BEIRUT, circled above BEIRUT and the South, and left at 10.50 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 326. | 15/09/09 | 10.25 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KAFER KELA heading North till SHEKKA, circled above all Lebanese regions, and left at 11.40 from above the sea in front of TRIPOLI heading to TURKEY. |
| 327. | 15/09/09 | 11.50 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the sea in front of BEIRUT heading southeast and left at 11.57 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 328. | 16/09/09 | 07.00 | Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA ASH SHA'B heading North till JEZZIN, circled above the South, Riyak and Baalbek, and left at 17.40 from above Naqoura. |
| 329. | 16/09/09 | 08.50 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above Aytaroun towards the north till Tripoli, circled above the Lebanese territory, and left at 10.55 from above Kafar-Kila. |
| 330. | 16/09/09 | 23.14 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the territorial waters in front of SHEKKA heading east, circled at a high altitude, and left on 17/09/09 at 00.35 from above Naqoura. |
| 331. | 17/09/09 | 07.30 | Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above Naqoura, circled above Southern Lebanese territory, and left at 15.30 from above Rmaych. |
| 332. | 17/09/09 | 19.30 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above SHEKKA in North LEBANON, heading from north to south at a high altitude, circled all over Lebanese territory, and left at 20.45. |
| 333. | 17/09/09 | 21.30 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above JOUNIEH at a high altitude, circled all over Lebanese territory, and left at 23.00 from above NAQOURA. |
| 334. | 18/09/09 | 07.05 | Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMAYCH heading North, circled above the South and West Beka'a, and left at 19.20 from above ALMA ASH SHA'B. |
| 335. | 21/09/09 | 20.15 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace, circled above Lebanese territory. Left at 20.16. |
| 336. | 22/09/09 | 07.20 | Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA up to BEIRUT, circled above Southern Lebanese territory, and left at 19.45 from above ALMA AL SHAAB. |
| 337. | 22/09/09 | 09.20 | Four Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA AL SHAAB heading north at a high altitude and broke the sound barrier. |
| 338. | 22/09/09 | 12.10 | Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace heading north, circled above the South and West Beka'a, and left at 13.00. |
| 339. | 22/09/09 | 15.25 | Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace heading north, circled above the South and West Beka'a, and left at 18.30. |
| 340. | 23/09/09 | 07.30 | Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA AL SHAAB up to NABATIEH, circled above Southern Lebanese territory, and left on 24/08/09 at 00.40 from above NAQOURA. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 341. | 23/09/09 | 11.16 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the territorial water in front of SHEKKA heading north, circled at a high altitude, and left at 11.25 from above TRIPOLI. |
| 342. | 23/09/09 | 22.15 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the territorial waters heading northwest and left at 22.16. |
| 343. | 23/09/09 | 22.42 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above the territorial waters, heading north at a medium altitude, and left at 22.43 from above the sea. |
| 344. | 24/09/09 | 07.05 | One Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA, circled above Southern Lebanese territory, and left at 17.30. |
| 345. | 24/09/09 | 10.55 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above LABBOUNEH, heading north at a high altitude, and left at 10.56. |
| 346. | 24/09/09 | 10.55 | Six Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading north, circled at a high altitude, and left at 11.30. |
| 347. | 24/09/09 | 10.55 | Four Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above SHAMA, from west to east at a high altitude, and left at 11.00. |
| 348. | 24/09/09 | 11.05 | Four Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RMEISH heading north at a high altitude, circled all over Lebanese territory, and left at 11.30. |
| 349. | 24/09/09 | 11.25 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above HEMMAYED, heading north at a high altitude, and left at 11.26. |
| 350. | 24/09/09 | 11.35 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS NAQOURA, heading north at a high altitude, and left at 11.36. |
| 351. | 24/09/09 | 12.08 | One Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS NAQOURA, heading north at a high altitude. It left at 12.09. |
| 352. | 24/09/09 | 12.30 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above TIBNIN area at a high altitude, and left at 12.35. |
| 353. | 24/09/09 | 21.37 | One Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace from above RAS NAQOURA, from south to north at a high altitude, and left at 21.47. |
| 354. | 25/09/09 | 10.25 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above TIBNIN area at a high altitude and left at 10.45. |
| 355. | 25/09/09 | 10.30 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace — four from above NAQOURA, and two from above ALMA SHA'AB, headed north, and circled, reaching SHEKKA. They left from above the sea in NAQOURA at 11.30. |
| 356. | 25/09/09 | 10.40 | Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above AL CHOUF region at a high altitude and left at 10.45. |
| 357. | 26/09/09 | 09.20 | One Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading towards north and left at 09.24. |
| 358. | 26/09/09 | 17.00 | One Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above WADI HAMOUL, circled over Southern Lebanese territory, and left at 17.25. |
| 359. | 26/09/09 | 07.00 | One Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA ASHAAB, circled above Southern Lebanese territory, and left at 14.45. |
| 360. | 27/09/09 | 07.05 | One Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA up to BENT JBEIL, circled above Southern Lebanese territory, and left at 19.30. |
| 361. | 29/09/09 | 08.40 | One Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA SHA'AB, circled above southern regions, and left at 09.30 from above RMEICH. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 362. | 29/09/09 | 11.10 | Four Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KAFER KILA heading North at a high altitude and circled all over the Lebanese territories. They left at 11.40 from above ALMA SHA'AB. |
| 363. | 29/09/09 | 16.10 | One Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above ALMA SHA'AB, and circled above Southern regions. It left at 20.15 from above RMAYCH. |
| 364. | 29/09/09 | 19.15 | Israeli enemy fighters and recce aircrafts crossed Lebanese airspace from above JIBAL BUTUM — WADI AL IZZIYAH at a high altitude; they launched thermal balloons and left at 19.18. |
| 365. | 29/09/09 | 19.31 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above QULAYLAH at a high altitude; they launched thermal balloons and left at 19.35. |
| 366. | 29/09/09 | 22.15 | One Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace, flew above TIBNIN area at a high altitude, and left at 22.20. |
| 367. | 30/09/09 | 08.10 | One Israeli enemy recce aircraft crossed Lebanese airspace from above NAQOURA heading north, circled above southern regions, and left at 16.00 from above ALMA SHA'AB. |
| 368. | 30/09/09 | 11.28 | Two Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace from above KAFER KILA heading north, circled above all over Lebanese airspace, and left at 11.40 from above NAQOURA. |
| 369. | 30/09/09 | 11.30 | Three Israeli enemy fighters crossed Lebanese airspace, flew above TYRE area from north to south at a high altitude, and left at 11.33. |
| 370. | 30/09/09 | 19.30 | One Israeli enemy fighter crossed Lebanese airspace, flew above TIBNIN area at a high altitude, and left at 19.40. |

## Land violations: 69

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 22 May 09 | 7.52 hrs | Israeli enemy forces pointed their guns towards a Swedish engineering group in front of AL LABOUNEH. |
| 2. | 25 May 09 | 13.40 hrs | IDF Jeep stopped east of KHILET WARDEH, and the IDF soldiers pointed their guns towards the LAF post and left at 13.55 hrs. |
| 3. | 26 May 09 | 20.10 hrs | /4/ cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from the BIISAIL pool, and then returned back at 20.30 hrs. |
| 4. | 27 May 09 | 19.40 hrs | /4/ cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from the BIISAIL pool, and then returned back at 20.30 hrs. |
| 5. | 28 May 09 | 10.30 hrs | /2/ IDF patrol Jeep pointed their guns towards a Lebanese citizen in front of AL AADAYSEH. |
| 6. | 28 May 09 | 13.00 hrs | /20/ cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from BIISAIL pool, and then returned back at 13.15 hrs. |
| 7. | 28 May 09 | 19.40 hrs | /4/ cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from the BIISAIL pool, and then returned back at 20.30 hrs. |
| 8. | 29 May 09 | 20.00 hrs | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position N461 towards the mosque of Abbaseyya and its surrounding. |
| 9. | 4 Jun 09 | 20.00 hrs | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W411 (ZIRIIT) towards Lebanese territories /2/ times for /5/ seconds. |
| 10. | 5 Jun 09 | 19.00 hrs | /15/ cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from the BIISAIL pool, and then returned back at 6.30 hrs. |
| 11. | 6 Jun 09 | 20.10 hrs | /30/ cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from the BIISAIL pool, and then returned back at 6.37 hrs. |
| 12. | 7 Jun 09 | 19.15 hrs | /30/ cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from the BIISAIL pool, and then returned back. |
| 13. | 8 Jun 09 | 19.20 hrs | /35/ cows crossed the withdrawal line near UN post 4-34 from the Israeli side, drank water from the BIISAIL pool, and then returned back at 6.15 hrs. |
| 14. | 9 Jun 09 | 22.00 hrs | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W411 (ZIRIIT) towards TARBIKHA Gate for /5/ seconds. |
| 15. | 19 Jun 09 | 19.00 hrs | /6/ IDF soldiers made a fighting position towards the LAF post in HASSAN's Gate. |
| 16. | 21/06/2009 | 03.35 | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W411 in "Zar'it" towards Lebanese territories two times for five seconds each to the spot of grids (713263-665178), (713483-665188). |
| 17. | 23/06/2009 | 23.30 | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from Shtoula colony at 22.15 until 22.40 three times for five seconds each time towards the LAF position on JABAL BLAT grids (713618-665774). |
| 18. | 23/06/2009 | — | IDF had intruded the telephone network of SLS operation centre and the landline telephones of the 6th, 11th and 12th brigades and the LLO saying that they will offer 10 million US Dollars as a reward to whom will provide them information about their soldiers missing in Lebanon. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19. | 24/06/2009 | 19.20 - 19.30 | IDF had intruded the telephone network of the SLS operation centre, and the landline telephones of LAF positions from the 12th brigade requesting certain information about IDF missing soldiers and offering a prize of 10 million dollars by calling the telephone numbers 07/560504, 07/561026, 07/565179, and 07/565180. |
| 20. | 25/06/2009 | 21.40 | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W411 in "Zar'it" towards Lebanese territories three times for five seconds each time to the spot of grids (713618- 665774). |
| 21. | 25/6/2009 | — | IDF intruded the telephone network by calling the telephone numbers 07/224509, 01/288648, and 01/293436 of LAF positions from the third brigade, Air Force Ops, and the 4th Intervention Regiment, requesting certain information about IDF missing soldiers and offering a prize of 10 million dollars. The IDF telephone call gave the telephone number 4420880808, and the e-mail address: tenmillions.org, for responding to their request. |
| 22. | 05/07/2009 | 20.33 | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W411 towards a LAF position for five minutes at the points with grids: 107680-131480, 107220-130940. |
| 23. | 07/07/2009 | — | CLLO Second Deputy received on his personnel cell phone the same recorded phone call from IDF with the same message saying: "If anyone can provide information about the missing Israeli soldiers in Lebanon, he will be rewarded 10 million Dollars." |
| 24. | 06/07/2009 | 11.40 | An Israeli enemy patrol composed of two Hummer vehicles stopped in KFAR KELA at FATIMA gate. Three soldiers stepped down from those vehicles, each one carrying a video camera, and started to take pictures of the LAF position, the cars, and the locals found at that area. |
| 25. | 07/07/2009 | 16.00 | An Israeli enemy patrol composed of two Jeeps came from Migav'Am position and stopped in front of the 11th Brigade CP at El Adeisse. A man stepped down from the first Jeep holding a camera, took photos of the LAF CP and the INDOBATT OP near LAF CP for about two minutes and then left. |
| 26. | 07/07/2009 | 12.10 | An Israeli enemy patrol composed of one Jeep and one Hummer vehicle took photos of Warde coffee shop at the Lebanese territory in KFAR KELA next to LAF position from the 12th Brigade and left at once. |
| 27. | 07/07/2009 | 16.00 | An Israeli enemy patrol composed of two Jeeps came from Migav'Am position and stopped in front of the 11th Brigade CP at El Adeisse. A man stepped down from the first Jeep holding a camera, took photos of the LAF CP and the INDOBATT OP near LAF CP for about two minutes, and then left. |
| 28. | 09/07/2009 | 09.00 | Many phone calls were received from IDF on the Lebanese land and cellular phones, offering ten million dollars for information regarding missing IDF soldiers. |
| 29. | 09/07/2009 | 19.00 | One of the Lebanese officers in the LLO received an unidentified recorded phone call in the Hebrew language from IDF on his personal cell phone for 15 seconds during his presence at UNIFIL HQ in NAQUORA. |
| 30. | 10/07/2009 | 08.00 | A herd of cows crossed the WL (withdrawal line) from the occupied CHEBAA Farms towards Baathael pool beside HASSAN's gate and left on 11/07/2009 at 05.35. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31. | 11/07/2009 | 22.10 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from a patrol boat towards the west tower of the Lebanese post in NAQOURA for 5 seconds. |
| 32. | 14/07/2009 | 9.15-11.00 | IDF constructed a new observation post made of cement with some windows for observation at the west side of the blockade, which was constructed on 17/6/2009 near Hassan's gate. |
| 33. | 14/07/2009 | 20.55 | IDF enemy forces projected a light beam from Tayyar Mountain at an LAF position in KFAR KELA beside the water conduit. After that, an Israeli patrol composed of seven Hummer vehicles arrived. Some soldiers stepped down from these vehicles, checked the technical fence, and left after staying fifteen minutes at the mentioned area. |
| 34. | 15/07/2009 | 22.15 | IDF enemy forces projected a light beam from their position W401 RAS AN NAQOURA at a Lebanese LAF position located in RAS AN NAQOURA for five seconds. |
| 35. | 21/07/2009 | 20.20 | IDF enemy forces projected a light beam from their position W411 Zar'it at a LAF position in TABRIKHA Grids 107240-130960 for twenty seconds. |
| 36. | 05/08/2009 | 10.00 | Thirty (30) cows crossed the Line of Withdrawal from the occupied territories to the Lebanese side and drank water from "Be'tha'el" pond near UNIFIL position 4-31; then they returned back at 12.00 hrs. |
| 37. | 09/08/2009 | 19.25 | An IDF enemy projected a light beam from its position W403 (Mina Al Mushairfeh) towards LAF position in Tabrikha for 3 minutes, grids: 107240-130960. |
| 38. | 09/08/2009 | 22.20 | An IDF enemy projected a light beam from their position W411 (Zari't) towards the Lebanese territory for 20 seconds, grids: 107300-130960, 107400-130960. |
| 39. | 10/08/2009 | 22.20 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from their position W411 in "Zar'it" towards Lebanese territories (713261-665238), (713361-665242) for 20 seconds. |
| 40. | 10/08/2009 | 22.55 | An Israeli enemy patrol (1 HUMVY) projected a laser beam along its way near Al Ghajar towards 2 LAF positions in Al Maysat and Al Wazani. |
| 41. | 11/08/2009 | 20.35 | An Israeli enemy position (W411) projected a laser beam towards Lebanese territory (LAF positions) three times at 20.35 for 3 seconds, at 20.57 for 30 seconds, and at 21.05 for 6 seconds. |
| 42. | 12/08/2009 | 19.45 | An Israeli enemy position (W411) projected a laser beam towards Lebanese territory (LAF positions) two times at 19.45 for 5 seconds and at 20.05 for 15 seconds. |
| 43. | 13/08/2008 | 20.03 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam position from their position W411 (Zar'it) towards Lebanese territory (LAF position), grids 107240-130960 for 29 minutes, and two times for 5 seconds each on the grids 107680-131480. |
| 44. | 13/08/2008 | 20.45 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam position from their position W411 (Zar'it) towards Lebanese territory (LAF position), grids 107240-130960 for 31 minutes. Sounds from speakers were heard from the spot, grids: 107240-130960. |
| 45. | 13/08/2008 | 22.06 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam position from their position W411 (Zar'it) towards Lebanese territory (LAF position), grids 107240-130960 for one second. |
| 46. | 14/08/2008 | 20.10 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam position from their position W411 (Zar'it) towards Lebanese territory (LAF position), grids 107240-130960 for 20 seconds. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 47. | 15/08/2008 | 01.10 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam position from their position W411 (Zar'it) towards Lebanese territory (LAF position), grids 107240-130960 for 10 seconds. |
| 48. | 15/08/2009 | 21.05 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam position from their position W411 (Zar'it) towards Lebanese territory (LAF position), grids 107240-130960 two times for 10 seconds each at 21.05 and 21.08, and for 5 seconds at 21.31. |
| 49. | 15/08/2008 | 23.23 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam position from their position W411 (Zar'it) towards Lebanese territory (LAF position), grids 107240-130960 for 1 minute. |
| 50. | 16/08/2009 | 20.00 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from their position W411 (Zar'it) towards Lebanese territory (LAF CKP), grids 107240-130960 for 1 minute, and at 20.15 for 5 minutes towards LAF position, grids 107040-130800. |
| 51. | 17/08/2009 | 20.39 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam position from their position W411 (Zar'it) towards Lebanese territory (LAF CKP), grids 107240-130960 for 15 seconds. |
| 52. | 18/08/2009 | 20.40 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from their position W411, grids 107650-130310 towards Lebanese territory (LAF CKP), grids 107240-130960, for 5 seconds. |
| 53. | 24/08/2009 | 23.30 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam position from their position E447 (TAYYARA mountain) towards KFAR KELA village and an LAF position in it for four minutes. |
| 54. | 28/08/2009 | 21.00 | An Israeli enemy patrol composed of two vehicles (HUMMVs), coming from the enemy post E-446 towards E-442, projected light beams towards Lebanese territory for 10 minutes and left. At 21.55, another IDF patrol composed of two vehicles (HUMMVS), coming from the enemy post E-440 towards E-442, projected light beams towards the Lebanese territory for 5 minutes and left. |
| 55. | 2/09/2009 | 23.05 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from one of their light patrols, composed of two Hummer vehicles, coming from Meskaf Aam settlement (E446) towards a LAF CKP in AL ADEISSE for ten seconds and then left heading east. |
| 56. | 11/9/2009 | 18.30 | Two IDF tanks came to the IDF position E447 (METULLA) and pointed their cannons towards the LAF position L330 in KFAR KELA. |
| 57. | 11/9/2009 | — | SLS, LLO, LAF (3rd-6th-9th-11th & 12th) Brigades, Directorate of Intelligence, Beirut MP Coy Cdr and Tyre Internal Security Forces have received some recorded phone calls from IDF saying: "The State of Israeli considers that the Lebanese Government and LAF are responsible for what happened today in Al Qulaylah village in South Lebanon; and if any rocket will reach Israel, the response will be severe." |
| 58. | 09/09/2009 | 11.00 | At KFAR KELA facing the propaganda board, three IDF HUMMVS and three UN vehicles were seen taking photos for the LAF OP. |
| 59. | 09/09/2009 | 11.00 | An LAF Observation point saw, in front of its post guard in KFAR KELA, an IDF, UN personnel alighted from six mixed vehicles and took pictures of the Lebanese territories, including the LAF position mentioned above. |
| 60. | 10/09/2009 | 18.15<br>18.30 | Two IDF HUMMVs were passing in front of an LAF position in KFAR KELA, and they verbally insulted an LAF officer and soldiers standing there. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 61. | 14/09/2009 | 11.30 | One Israeli soldier insulted a LAF soldier by a bad hand signal. |
| 62. | 16/09/2009 | 10.00<br>18.20 | When an Israeli patrol (2 Hummers) was in front of KFAR KELA gate, two enemy soldiers made bad hand signs to Lebanese army soldiers. |
| 63. | 18/09/2009 | 20.50 | Two IDF HUMMVs were passing in front of LAF position L330 in KFAR KELA, and they verbally insulted the LAF soldiers standing there. Then the IDF patrol left. |
| 64 | 22/09/2009 | 20.45 | The Israeli enemy projected a spotlight from its post east MEIS AL JABAL towards an LAF post facing it for 15 minutes. Meanwhile, another spotlight mounted on a vehicle spotted their lights twice at the same place. |
| 65. | 24/09/2009 | 18.25 | Two IDF HUMMVs passed in front of LAF position L330 in KFAR KELA, opened the doors of their vehicles, and verbally insulted the LAF soldiers standing there. Then the IDF patrol left. |
| 66. | 25/09/2009 | 02.55 | The Israeli enemy forces positioned in W404 fired 5 tracer bullets towards Lebanese airspace. |
| 67. | 25/09/2009 | 18.50 | One Israeli enemy jeep type Toyota, with three personnel on board, stopped in front of an LAF checkpoint in ADEISSEH for 5 minutes. The passengers took pictures of the Lebanese territories. |
| 68. | 27/09/2009 | 21.10 | One Israeli Hummer came from east MARKABA IVO E442 and projected a spotlight towards Lebanese territories for 20 minutes. Ten minutes later, they projected the spotlight for another 30 seconds. |
| 69. | 30/09/2009 | 14.00 | One Israeli patrol composed of two HUMVEES, while moving from E446 towards E440, projected a spotlight for 5 seconds towards LAF position IVO B76 in MARKABA. |

## Maritime violations: 62

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 22 May 09 | 1.50 hrs | IDF fired three bursts from its position W401 towards one Lebanese fishing boat that approached the 3rd buoy from the northern side, forcing it to leave that area and head north. |
| 2. | 22 May 09 | 2.45 hrs | IDF patrol boats fired /12/ bursts towards one Lebanese fishing boat that approached the buoys from the northern side, forcing it to leave that area and head north. |
| 3. | 25 May 09 | 3.00 hrs | IDF enemy war patrol ship projected a light beam towards Lebanese territorial waters. |
| 4. | 25 May 09 | 7.30 hrs | IDF enemy war patrol ship projected a light beam towards the third buoy for 10 seconds. |
| 5. | 26 May 09 | 21.42 hrs | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 (Ras-Naqoura) towards the Lebanese TTW about 100 metres abeam the 3rd Buoy for 7 seconds. |
| 6. | 27 May 09 | 00.30 hrs | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 (Ras-Naqoura) towards the Lebanese TTW about 300 metres abeam the 1st and 3rd buoys for 10 seconds. |
| 7. | 29 May 09 | 00.40 hrs | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 (Ras-Naqoura) towards the Lebanese TTW about 100 metres abeam the 8th buoy for 8 seconds. |
| 8. | 11 Jun 09 | 6.25 hrs | IDF patrol boat threw /1/ hand grenade towards the 5th buoy inside Lebanese territorial waters /50/ metres south of the line of buoys. |
| 9. | 11 Jun 09 | 22.25 hrs | IDF patrol boat threw /1/ hand grenade towards the 5th buoy inside the Lebanese territorial waters /100/ metres north of the line of buoys. |
| 10. | 24/06/2009 | 22.00 | The IDF W401 projected a light beam from its position towards the north of the first buoy line and towards a Lebanese General Security position for 5 seconds. |
| 11. | 27/06/2009 | 22.45 | The IDF projected a light beam from its position W401 towards the north of the third buoy about fifty metres for 5 seconds. |
| 12. | 28/06/2009 | 02.30 | The IDF projected a light beam from its position W401 at 02.30. At 03.10, it fired many bursts from medium-sized machine guns in an Israeli patrol boat towards the buoys and Lebanese regional waters due to the existence of a Lebanese fishing boat twenty metres away from the Fourth and Fifth Buoys, which made this boat leave at 04.10. |
| 13. | 29/06/2009 | 23.00 | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W411 (Zar'it garrison) towards Lebanese territory for two minutes, grids 107680-131480, 107220-130940. |
| 14. | 01/07/2009 | 01.05 | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 at 01.05 until 01.20 four times for five seconds each, towards 400 metres north of the first buoy. |
| 15. | 01/07/2009 | 01.40 | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401, towards Lebanese territorial waters 400 metres north of the 5th buoy for five seconds. |
| 16. | 08/07/2009 | 20.50 | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 NAQOURA, towards Lebanese territorial waters 300 metres north of the third and fourth buoys for three seconds. |
| 17. | 08/07/2009 | 20.40 | Two Lebanese fishing boats approached the line of buoys, one of them in front of the 3rd and 4th buoys, and the other in front of the 1st buoy. IDF fired bursts from its two positions W401 (Ras An Naqoura) and W404 (AL LABBUNAH-AL MUCHAKAF Mountain); then the boat headed north. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18. | 08/07/2009 | 20.40 | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from a patrol boat abeam RAS AN NAQOURA in the occupied Palestinian territorial waters for twenty seconds and towards Lebanese territorial waters due to the existence of a Lebanese fishing boat in the Lebanese water. |
| 19. | 08/07/2009 | 21.30 | One Lebanese fishing boat approached the fourth buoy; IDF fired towards it many rounds from its two positions W401 (RAS AN NAQOURA) and W404 (AL LABBUNAH-AL MUCHAKAF Mountain). |
| 20. | 08/07/2009 | 21.35 | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from their position W401 RAS AN NAQOURA for five seconds towards the sixth buoy, violating Lebanese territorial waters to a distance of 150m approximately. |
| 21. | 09/07/2009 | 23.15 | One Lebanese fishing boat approached the sixth buoy 50m inside Lebanese territorial waters; an IDF patrol boat was at the same time 100m south of the same buoy and projected a spotlight several times towards the Lebanese boat. |
| 22. | | | Israeli enemy forces projected a spotlight from a patrol boat abeam RAS AN NAQOURA in the occupied Palestinian territorial waters for twenty seconds and towards Lebanese territorial waters due to the existence of a Lebanese fishing boat in Lebanese waters. |
| 23. | 09/07/2009 | 20.50 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from their position W401 in RAS AN NAQOURA towards a Lebanese fishing boat 100m from the second buoy for three seconds. |
| 24. | 10/07/2009 | 02.05 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam towards LAF position in RAS AN NAQOURA from one of their patrols composed of two Hummer vehicles moving from position W401 in RAS AN NAQOURA to position W402 at east DEKEYEH. |
| 25. | 10/07/2009 | 22.15 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from a patrol boat beside the second buoy, violating Lebanese territorial waters to a distance of 500m for five seconds. |
| 26. | 12/07/2009 | 22.20 | IDF enemy patrol boat projected a light beam beside the 3rd buoy, violating Lebanese territorial waters at a distance of 1000m for five seconds. |
| 27. | 12/07/2009 | 23.38 | IDF enemy patrol boat projected a light beam beside the 3rd buoy in a casual way towards a Lebanese fishing boat located in Lebanese territorial waters beside the 5th Buoy. |
| 28. | 14/07/2009 | 21.30 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from a patrol boat located in the sea abeam NAQOURA in the occupied Palestinian territorial waters and towards Lebanese territorial waters for five seconds. |
| 29. | 16/07/2009 | 22.25 | IDF enemy forces projected a light beam from their position W401 RAS AN NAQOURA at Lebanese territorial waters facing the 3rd buoy at a distance of 50m for five seconds. |
| 30. | 17/07/2009 | 20.35 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from their position W411 in "Zar'it" towards Lebanese territory, grids: 107280-130960, 107480-130980 for one minute. |
| 31. | 22/07/2009 | 21.30 | IDF enemy forces projected a light beam from their position W401 RAS AN NAQOURA at Lebanese territorial waters at a distance of 100m for five seconds. |
| 32. | 25/07/2009 | 03.55 | Israeli enemy forces fired three shots from their position W401 (Ras El Naqoura) against a fishing boat 30m inside Lebanese TTW. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33. | 26/07/2009 | 04.00 | IDF enemy war patrol ship projected a light beam at a Lebanese fishing boat located at 50m abeam the 6th buoy inside Lebanese territorial waters for 6 seconds. |
| 34. | 30/07/2009 | 01.40 | IDF enemy forces projected a light beam from their position W401 RAS AN NAQOURA towards a Lebanese fishing boat in Lebanese territorial waters 25m opposite to the 2nd buoy, violating 400m for 4 seconds. |
| 35. | 30/07/2009 | 01.25 | IDF enemy war patrol ship in the occupied Palestinian territorial waters abeam NAQOURA projected a light beam towards Lebanese territorial waters for 5 seconds. |
| 36. | 02/08/2009 | 20.30 | Israeli enemy forces shot five flares over the Lebanese TTW abeam RAS AN NAQOURA. |
| 37. | 10/08/2009 | 23.55 | IDF enemy war patrol ship projected a light beam at Lebanese territorial waters (TTW) abeam Naqoura for 3 seconds. |
| 38. | 16/08/2009 | 23.35 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from a patrol boat towards Lebanese TTW for 5 seconds. |
| 39. | 17/08/2009 | 03.15 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam position from their position W401 towards Lebanese TTW beside the 3rd buoy, violating a distance of 50m for 5 seconds. |
| 40. | 17/08/2009 | 23.20 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from a patrol boat towards the Lebanese TTW beside the 5th buoy, violating a distance of 500m for 5 seconds. |
| 41. | 20/08/2009 | 00.25 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from a patrol boat towards the Lebanese TTW for 5 seconds; and at 04.25 the same boat from the same place projected a laser beam for the same period. |
| 42. | 20/08/2009 | 00.55 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam from a patrol boat towards the 4th buoy in Lebanese TTW, violating a distance of 500m for 5 seconds. |
| 43. | 24/08/2009 | 20.40 | Israeli enemy forces projected a laser beam position from a patrol boat towards a Lebanese fishing boat opposite to the 6th buoy, violating a distance of 150m for 5 seconds. |
| 44. | 08/09/2009 | 20.25 | Israeli enemy forces projected a light beam from the position W401 towards the 2nd buoy, violating a distance of 50m for 5 seconds. |
| 45. | 08/09/2009 | 22.05 | Israeli enemy forces projected a light beam from the position W401 towards a fishing boat at the level of the 4th buoy, violating a distance of 50m for 5 seconds. |
| 46. | 15/09/2009 | 19.45 | Israeli enemy forces fired medium weapons from RAS AN NAQOURA towards Lebanese territorial waters at the level of the 3rd buoy. |
| 47. | 15/09/2009 | 21.10 | Israeli enemy forces positioned in W401 fired medium weapons 25 bullets towards a Lebanese boat, breaching Lebanese territorial waters about 50m. |
| 48. | 15/09/2009 | 21.10 | An Israeli enemy boat projected a spotlight towards a Lebanese boat on the 4th buoy, breaching Lebanese territorial waters for 200m and for 5 seconds. |
| 49. | 15/09/2009 | 21.37 | An Israeli enemy boat fired 8 bullets from medium weapons towards the 3rd buoy, breaching Lebanese territorial waters for 20m. |
| 50. | 17/09/2009 | 22.20 | Israeli enemy projected a spotlight from its post W401-RAS NAQOURA towards a Lebanese boat on the 3rd buoy, breaching Lebanese territorial waters for 200m and for 5 seconds. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 51. | 18/09/2009 | 04.26 | An Israeli enemy boat projected a spotlight towards Lebanese territorial waters on the 2nd buoy, breaching it for 1000m and for 9 seconds. |
| 52. | 01/09/2009 | 18.15 | An Israeli civil boat named "YS MEVOT YAM" entered Lebanese territorial waters and left at 20.30. |
| 53. | 19/09/2009 | 19.35 | An Israeli enemy boat projected a spotlight towards a Lebanese fishing boat in Lebanese territorial waters on the 3rd buoy, breaching it for 200m and for 30 seconds. |
| 54. | 21/09/2009 | 22.39 | Israeli patrol (2 Hummers) came from east MARKABA and projected a spotlight towards Lebanese territorial water for 20 seconds. |
| 55. | 25/09/2009 | 02.00 | The Israeli enemy projected a spotlight for 3 seconds towards the Lebanese TTW breaching it for 1000m. |
| 56. | 25/09/2009 | 02.25 | The Israeli enemy projected a spotlight for 3 seconds towards Lebanese TTW, breaching it for 30m. |
| 57. | 25/09/2009 | 03.00 | The Israeli enemy forces fired shots from W401, and from a patrol boat towards one Lebanese fishing boat, whose lights were turned off. The boat trace was lost. |
| 58. | 25/09/2009 | 05.05 | An Israeli enemy boat projected a spotlight for 5 seconds towards Lebanese TTW, breaching it for 800m. |
| 59. | 25/09/2009 | 05.20 | The Israeli enemy position W401 projected a spotlight for 10 seconds towards Lebanese TTW, breaching it for 500m. |
| 60. | 25/09/2009 | 19.55 | An Israeli enemy boat projected a spotlight for 5 seconds towards one Lebanese fishing boat that was inside Lebanese TTW about 150m from the line of buoys. |
| 61. | 25/09/2009 | 21.20 | Israeli enemy fired three shots IVO W413 towards Lebanese territory. |
| 62. | 26/09/2009 | 05.35 | An Israeli enemy boat fired a burst of shots towards a Lebanese fishing boat while getting close to the buoy line. After some time, it projected a spotlight for 7 seconds towards Lebanese TTW, breaching about 500m from the line of buoys. |